The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3120. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Defeat of the Rebel Lee by Gen. Reynolds.

Distinguished French Officers Commissioned.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Facts and Rumors about the Lexington Fight.

The Rebel Forces Surrounded and Cut off.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Rumored Advance of the Rebels Towards Louisville.

Proclamations of Gen. Anderson and the Rebel Buckner.

Signs of Disaffection Among the Rebels in Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

There has nothing occurred on the other side to-day, worthy of mention, except there were three or four pickets killed near the Chain Bridge. They belonged to the Second Michigan.

Gen. McCLELLAN went over the river at dusk to-night, but this probably indicates nothing more than that he is ready and waiting for something to turn up.

Gen. McCALL'S Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves was reviewed this morning by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE and suite.

Gen. BAKER, of Oregon, has been made a Major-General.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the Government, dated Indianapolis, says that Gov. MORTON and Col. WOOD left for Louisville on the 19th inst., on a special train, with guns and ammunition. The Governor has ordered the Home Guards and the regiments on the border to hold themselves in readiness. It is further added that 10,000 additional troops could leave that State in twenty-four hours.

Gen. REYNOLDS, who was at the Cheat Mountain has, the telegram states, driven the rebels from their positions, killing nearly a hundred of them. Col KIDWELL, of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, was surrounded twice, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry and small loss to us. The date of the action is not mentioned.

The Government accepts the tender of military services by the Count DE PARIS and the Duc DE CHARTRES. They will probably enter Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. The young Count DE PENTHIEVRE, son of the Prince DE JOINVILLE, enters the United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years old.

Major BAUSENWEIN, late Aid-de-Camp to GARIBALDI, has to-day been commissioned in the military service.

There is, as yet, no definitive action in regard to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT'S administration of affairs in Missouri, the questions involved being of a delicate and complicated character. The indications are, however, that if he shall not be superseded in his command, which now seems probable, other arrangements of an important bearing will be made, having in view the public welfare. Nothing beyond what is here stated can be reliably ascertained, for the reason already mentioned.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, of this city, has been appointed Consul to Melbourne.

Col. EDWARD D. BAKER, United States Senator from California, has been appointed a Major-Gen. of Volunteers.

The *Star* reports that Prince SALM SALM, of Prussia, has certainly been appointed Colonel of the Kentucky Cavalry, now here.

Gen. McCLELLAN to-day proceeded to the position of Gen. McCALL'S division, where a grand review of ten or twelve thousand troops took place.

On Thursday, Col. COWDIN'S First Massachusetts Regiment, now performing duty on the Peninsula, captured two wagon-loads of military clothing, arms, etc., destined to be smuggled across the Potomac for the use of the rebel troops. The seizure was made about fifteen miles from Leonardstown, Md.

SURGEONS OF BRIGADES.

The following Surgeons of Brigades have been appointed by the President up to Saturday, Sept. 14:

1. G. H. Lyman, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
2. F. H. Hamilton, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
3. H. S. Hewit, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
4. J. H. Brinton, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
5. J. A. Sidell, assigned to Gen. Baker.
6. J. C. Dalton, assigned to Gen. Viele.
7. George Suckley, assigned to Gen. Kearney.
8. H. Bryant, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
9. P. W. Ellsworth, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
10. L. V. Bell, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
11. L. W. Gross, assigned to Gen. Anderson.
12. D. Prince, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
13. A. H. Hoff, assigned to Gen. Fremont.
14. W. H. Church, assigned to Gen. Burnside.
15. J. W. Freer, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
16. R. H. Gilbert, assigned to Gen. Wool.
17. J. E. Quidor, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
18. C. McMillan, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
19. C. O. Learny, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
20. J. G. F. Halston, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
21. A. B. Campbell, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
22. J. V. L. Biany, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
23. Thomas Sim, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
24. J. S. Robbs, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
25. Peter Pineo, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
26. W. E. Waters, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
27. O. Martin, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
28. J. H. Ranch, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
29. W. D. Stewart, assigned to Gen. A. Porter.
30. N. R. Derby, assigned to Gen. Hunter.
31. D. McRuer, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
32. S. R. Haven, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
33. A. E. Stocker, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
34. J. Owen, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
35. W. C. Thompson, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
36. James King, assigned to Gen. McCall.
37. T. R. Spencer, assigned to Gen. Peck.
38. D. R. Robinson, assigned to Gen. Rosecrans.
39. Wm. Oiendenin, assigned to Gen. Rosecrans.
40. J. G. Shumard, assigned to Gen. Rosecrans.
41. W. C. Brew, not yet assigned.
42. D. W. Hartshorn, not yet assigned.
43. T. H. Buch, not yet assigned.
44. A. P. Mayrut, not yet assigned.
45. Edwin Bentley, not yet assigned.
46. R. L. Stanford, not yet assigned.
47. J. D. Strawbridge, not yet assigned.
48. J. T. Carpenter, not yet assigned.
49. O. M. Bryan, not yet assigned.
50. F. N. Burke, not yet assigned.
51. S. L. Merrick, not yet assigned.
52. A. B. Crosby, assigned to Gen. McClellan.
53. R. B. McCoy, not yet assigned.
54. Wm. Varian, not yet assigned.
55. Josiah Curtis, assigned to Gen. Wool.
56. J. J. Craven, not yet assigned.
57. T. A. Perkins, not yet assigned.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON SURROUNDED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Sept. 20.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Gen. LANE is reported to have made a junction with he forces at Lexington, with 4,000 men. Reinforcements from St. Joseph are also reported to have reached that place. Lexington is now considered safe.

Gen. PRICE will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off. It is feared that the reinforcements sent from here have not yet reached Lexington. Heavy batteries are planted at Glascon by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

JEFF. C. DAVIS, commanding here, received his appointment as Brigadier-General to-day.

It is supposed at head-quarters that Col. MULLIGAN'S force at Lexington is 3,500, consisting of an Irish Brigade, Col. MULLIGAN, 900; Col. MARSHALL'S Illinois Cavalry, 600; a Kansas regiment, the number of which is not known; 500 Home Guards mounted, 500 Home Guards Infantry, three six pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

Some National scouts just in report the firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, schrapnel or cannister, nothing but round shot and slugs. Near 3,000 Government horses and mules are within MULLIGAN'S intrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

A FIGHT AT BLUE MILLS LANDING.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Sept. 19.

One thousand five hundred men, under Col. SMITH, overtook 600 as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills landing, on the 17th, and completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200, and taking 12 prisoners. The National loss is 50 killed and 25 wounded.

Advices received by a private letter from Lexington to-day say that Gen. PRICE attacked the Nationals at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with a force of 30,000. The National force was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The Nationals fought them two hours, when the rebels drove them back into their intrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out, and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere.

Gen. PRICE was to attack them again this morning, with 17 pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th inst. The first was between five hundred of the Third Iowa Regiment, with one piece of Artillery, under Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, and about four thousand rebels. After a desperate struggle of an hour's duration, in which SCOTT lost one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly half a mile, drawing his cannon by hand.

He subsequently took a position with his howitzer on an eminence, and waited for the enemy to renew the attack, but he did not pursue. Not long afterwards, Col. SMITH'S command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another route, and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

POSITION OF THE FORCES AT LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

In order to correct confusion and many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Col. MULLIGAN and Gen. PRICE, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation:

The general direction of the Missouri River at Lexington is from west to east of the city, lying on the south bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by New-Lexington, further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city. Col. MULLIGAN'S fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which has been used as quarters for the troops, and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the waters' edge is a wide shelving beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the possession of the ferry-boat. The main body of Gen. PRICE'S Army is situated at "Old Town," but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river.

On Thursday of last week, an attack was made from the old town, by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and the old town shelled and burnt, to prevent its being used as a place of shelter.

Lexington proper is in the possession of Gen. PRICE, but it is not the theatre of the conflict.

The reinforcements which left Jefferson City on Wednesday, if they were not assailed by the rebel batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday. These troops could doubtless have been landed near the south side of the river, where the steamers could cross to ferry Gen. STURGIS' command over, and the combined forces, numbering about 12,000 men, would march on Lexington, and with the assistance of MULLIGAN'S horses, and Gen. LANE'S command, attack and completely rout Gen. PRICE'S whole Army.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Friday, Sept. 20.

Telegraphic communication is once more re-established. The line is working to Kansas City, and to all points in Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific line is being pushed rapidly towards completion. When a gap of twenty miles is closed—which will be done within a week—we shall be able to work to within 150 miles of Great Salt Lake City. That portion of the line west of Salt Lake is about being completed rapidly. From present appearances the line will be finished to San Francisco by the 20th of November next.

THE SITUATION PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE.

The following extracts from a letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated at Jefferson City, Sept. 14, are interesting in this connection:

"Your readers may prepare themselves for stirring tidings the coming week. Events thicken, and we hear the first faint mutterings of the coming storm, which may already have broken over the heads of the brave band at Lexington. PRICE, reinforced by RAINS, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, and CLAIB. JACKSON in their midst, to give a color of legality to their proceedings, is advancing upon our lines. Wherever he goes the Secessionists flock to meet him, and are rapidly swelling his ranks. This Army has got to be fought and conquered, and if we don't go to meet them, there is every prospect that they intend to attack us.

What disposition of troops is being made to meet this juncture of affairs, or precisely how it is intended to meet it, it is impossible to say; indeed, in this military administration nothing is possible but conjecture, which I suppose is free to all. A glance at the map, however, will show that PRICE has thrown himself right between our lines, and he will have to fight whether he wants to or no. He is now in the neighborhood of Lexington. In his rear, near Fort Scott, he has left LANE and MONTGOMERY; at Lexington there are three thousand men well intrenched, who can be reinforced by the whole Army of the Northwest, from a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, only forty miles distant; from Jefferson City troops are being thrown forward on the road to Sedalia, while an advance of the force at Rolla will cut off his only chance of retreat in the direction from which he came—the Southwest.

This is FREMONT'S anaconda. A few days must inevitably bring on a conflict, and if all these columns are properly strengthened, as there is no other conjecture left but that they will be, for FREMONT has the power to strengthen them all, except LANE'S column, from St. Louis, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. PRICE wiped out, JACKSON crushed, Missouri redeemed, then for a trip down the Mississippi, and "on to Memphis."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 21.

It is rumored that Gen. BUCKNER has advanced on Elizabethtown, but this cannot be confirmed in season for the afternoon papers. The National troops are preparing for any emergency.

The following proclamation has just been received

To the People of Kentucky:

The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States. It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of National troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States, not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well-prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your Territory, which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Southern Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State. In doing so, the Commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the National forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared. I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of the Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare Martial-law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to convert every barrack and prison in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people. The Confederate States occupy, Bowling-Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of commanders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the Territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements. I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike. S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

BOWLING-GREEN, Sept. 18, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 21.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

KENTUCKIANS: Called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces, who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 18th, says that six more National prisoners have escaped.

The same paper also contains a report that Gen. LEE had captured Gen. REYNOLDS, whilst he was passing from one National camp to another. The story is doubtless all bosh.

The Old Point boat brings no news.

The withdrawal of Commodore STRINGHAM from the *Minnesota* excited much comment, and there was general regret at Fort Monroe.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the Brazil Squadron is to be the flag officer at Hampton.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO GO TO GEORGE ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. KENNIL, Quartermaster at this port, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for one hundred political prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days.

UNION MEETING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Friday, Sept. 20.

A grand Union meeting was held here this evening. Capt. EZRA NYE presided. Speeches were delivered by DANIEL S. DICKINSON, FRED. J. FREELINGHUYSEN, JOS. P. BRADLEY, JACOB VAN MATTA, and others. Large delegations from the surrounding towns. Resolutions were adopted, deprecating party movement as unpatriotic and prejudicial to the public interest, and proposed an inauguration of the People's Union movement throughout the State, and a Committee was appointed for that purpose.

QUARTERMASTER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Capt. GEORGE A. KENSEL, formerly a Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, has been detailed as Quartermaster at this post, *vice* Col. AMORY, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The subscription to the National Loan in this city up to to this date amounts to $2,294,000.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESERVE FORCE.

The Harrisburgh *Reporter* has the following comments on the ability of Pennsylvania to supply additional regiments for the Army without drafting:

When the harvest is gathered and garnered, there will be in the State of Pennsylvania at least fifty thousand men, all of whom will be out of regular employment. Hundreds of men who heretofore found employment in the pineries of the State, as wood choppers, colliers and lumbermen, will be compelled to seek other engagements, from the fact that these operations will be suspended during the coming season, or at least so restricted as to be carried on with much less the force of labor required during former seasons. The men thus thrown out of employment are used to exposure, hardships and long hours of labor. They have been inured to the inclemencies of seasons and the roughest climates. Out of this material the best soldiers in the world can be disciplined, and to this force Pennsylvania will appeal in case another requisition should be made on her for additional troops to swell the Federal Army. The idle farm help will also constitute another element of good strength, not yet fairly brought into service in this struggle, for the simple reason that when our difficulties first made it necessary to organize armies, this portion of our population were engaged in work that could not be neglected, for the same reason that on the success of the agricultural interests depended very much the complete organization, discipline, sustenance and support of the Federal troops. According to these facts, Pennsylvania can very easily furnish at least five regiments, of a thousand men each, any time during the Winter. She can do this any time after the first of November, and in the meantime it would be a most judicious plan, on the part of those who may thus expect to be called on, to organize companies at once and enter on a system of drilling, in anticipation of the discipline to which they will be subjected in the Army. If by such a system they improve and perfect themselves in the manual, without being called on to take up arms, they will have achieved a benefit for themselves amply sufficient to repay them for the time and labor devoted to its accomplishment.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

REBEL INTRENCHMENTS SHELLED AND DESTROYED.

DAWSONVILLE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

There has been no serious demonstration on the part of the Confederates within the past 48 hours, and as far as can be learned everything along the Upper Potomac remains in a state of quiet to-night.

The Division Quartermaster to-day protested in the name of the War Department against the payment in coin of any bills for damages sustained by owners of property where encampments are located; but he will certify to such claims, based on principles of equity, leaving it to Congress or the Court of Claims to authorize the payment. The cause of this procedure is supposed to have arisen from the fact that much of the National coin heretofore disbursed for this purpose has found its way to the secession side of the Potomac. It is understood, however, that supplies for forage and subsistence are not included in this protest.

Yesterday an unauthorized scouting party of the Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment went across the Potomac, near the mouth of the Seneca, and were attacked by a superior party of the enemy. One of our men was killed outright, and several were wounded. One of the latter was shot through the cheek, but fled, pursued by the attacking party. On reaching a creek, he threw in his gun, and plunged in himself. Laying on his back, and resting his head upon a stone, with his mouth and nostrils above the water, he evaded his pursuers, and after three hours' submersion, he crawled to the shore of the river. His companions, who were concealed upon the Maryland side, discovered and rescued him while making a vain attempt to swim across. These incursions, which can be productive of no good to our cause, are condemned by experienced officers.

The Second Rhode Island Battery, stationed near the mouth of the Senaca, yesterday shelled an encampment of the Confederates nearly opposite, and it is believed that several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for the want of artillery.

It is reported that a lieutenant and several men, belonging to one of the River Guard Regiments, crossed the rivor secretly, and are believed to have deserted to the rebels. The names of the officer and the regiment are withheld until the report can be verified; but the authority is conceded to be reliable.

Our own and the enemy's pickets are said to frequently meet on one or the other shore of the Potomac, and pass the time in social intercourse, occasionally partaking of each other's hospitality.

This morning, at daylight, it was discovered by Gen. STONE'S pickets, near Conrad's Ferry, that the enemy, during the previous night, had commenced and partially constructed an intrenchment on the Virginia side, about 500 feet from the shore, upon a slope facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon it about 9 o'clock, and after twenty or thirty rounds, nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their labors. For some days past conversations have been held between our own and the rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that the latter belong to the Second Richmond Cavalry, who were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for the leading Union journals, but our pickets declined to reciprocate.

Lieut.-Col. SEWARD, nephew of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, from serious indisposition, recently withdrew from the command of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, and proceeded to Washington, where he tendered his resignation; but before its acceptance, a rumor reached him that a battle between a superior force of the enemy and the division to which his regiment was attached was imminent, and notwithstanding his physical debility he withdrew the resignation and immediately rejoined his command.

Your correspondent hopes to be excused for particularizing, but among the most efficient regiments of Gen. BANKS' command is the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, under Col. MURPHY. This officer rose to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in the war of 1812-15, and still retains the vigor of early manhood. His regiment joined the Army at Sandy Hook, and its commander, as well as his officers, have performed all the arduous marches on foot. His encampment drills and discipline are considered models by competent military authorities.

There is a general complaint in regard to mail facilities in this division of the Army. Numerous letters never arrive, while others are days and weeks behind their time. This is attributed to local offices and carriers more than to the Department at Washington.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Sept. 19.

So far as can be learned to-night nothing has transpired along the line of the Potomac to-day indicating any new movement of the rebels.

A gentleman from Barnesville reports the arrest and search for arms of Capt. WM. SELLMAN, LLOYD JONES, CHARLES ORNE and RICHARD HAYES, all of a late infantry company known to be generally unfriendly to the Union. No arms were found, and the rebels were released on the spot. One uniform, belonging to Mr. HAYES, was retained as contraband of war.

Yesterday several shells were thrown over the river at Edwards' Ferry, and a body of rebels there dispersed.

Several slaves belonging to a wealthy farmer in this vicinity recently disappeared, and it is reported that Gen. BANKS, on application, gave the owner permission to institute a search among the troops for them.

An order has been issued to reduce personal baggage to the lowest possible standard.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Sept. 20.

On Sunday last, three soldiers, belonging respectively to the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, the Nineteenth New-York Regiment, and the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, made an assault on a farmer at his residence, a few miles from here, and beat him severely. His son shot the Indiana soldier through the body. He is still alive, but lies in a critical condition. The others are in charge of the Provost-Marshal. It appears that the soldiers were intoxicated, and commenced the affray by attempting to tear down the American flag on the farmer's premises.

Last night the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment and the Second Pennsylvania Regiment were dispatched on special duty to a point about four miles distant, where they will probably remain for several days.

Private CHARLES C. POTTER, of Woodstock, in Company H, Fifth Connecticut Regiment, died, yesterday, of typhoid fever.

The camps are all quiet.

No news from the river this morning.

THE BRIG MYSTERY.

A WORD FOR THE CAPTAIN.

The long voyage from St. John, N. B., to Havana, of the brig *Mystery*, now under arrest, with her cargo, upon suspicion of having run the blockade at Georgetown, S. C., has been one of the chief causes of suspicion against the vessel. A little inquiry however, will satisfy anyone that the case in question is hardly an exceptional one at the same season of the year. The square-rigged brig *M. & J. C. Gilmore* from Boston, bound to Key West, in the month of July, 1858, with a cargo of ice, was *forty-four days* in performing the passage. During this long period she was becalmed most of the time in the Gulf Stream, the warm water of the Gulf melting nearly all the ice, leaving scarcely enough for ballast. A Maine bark, the same month and year, which sailed from Matanzas, bound to New-Orleans, was fallen in with by a ship, and supplied with provisions, after she had been *forty-five days out*, and was anchored on Salt Key Bank, one day's sail from Matanzas. Twelve sail of vessels from Philadelphia and New-York, the same year, were from fifty to sixty days on their passage to Mobile. Some of them made the passage three times around Abaco. The Gulf Stream and calms were the cause of these protracted voyages. Our authority for these statements is Capt. ELDRIDGE, of the bark *Abd-el Kadir*, now in this port.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBELS GETTING DISCOURAGED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The *American* has been furnished with late Richmond papers by a Virginian refugee, from which the following interesting items and correspondence is taken:

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th inst., says:

"It is evident to every intelligent observer that the embittered remnant of the Submissionists' Party, which was fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on organizing a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our politics has been invariably against Southern interests, and although the events of last Spring annihilated its material form, or, at least, caused it to disappear from public view, it exists with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into light again."

The following article appears in the Richmond *Whig*, over the initials of "F. M.," no doubt from the pen of FRANKLIN MINER:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The following private letter to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one first in position and intellect in the great County of Albemarle. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things unseen, and the better serve to enlighten the Administration respecting the temper of public mind:

ALBEMARLE, Aug. 29, 1861.

DEAR MOSLEY: I am utterly disgusted with your men, JEFF. DAVIS and his man WALKER, and I want to know if you will publish my spleen if I utter it.

I have a letter just from Manassas. Our troops there, one day last week, had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes; were sent eight miles, at double quick, to meet a false alarm, and got neither dinner nor supper when they came back to camp. Now, MOSELY, it is evident to me that your Government is rotten in the head. DAVIS ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory, and got no fruits from it. You have had charge of the Government for six months, and have done nothing. No meat, no bread, no powder, no wagons, no anything but salt and potatoes, and yet you sing out, "The Government has the entire confidence of the whole people." Now it has not mine, and I want to know whether I can get a fair hearing. The only smart thing I have seen is your proposition to postpone the Presidential election. That is excellent, most excellent. I trust that it may save us. If I were in Congress I would refuse one cent of appropriations for the war, holy though it is, until WALKER was turned out and somebody put in his place with sense enough to attend to the duties of it. I don't know either DAVIS or WALKER, but I have seen enough to raise suspicions in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place. Why, then, talk about the confidence of the people in the Administration? I don't feel any such confidence myself. I believe I am not singular in my distrust. If you editors would only speak out full-toned about the abuses which stink under your nostrils, things would get right. It is a shame which cries to Heaven for vengeance when you men of the pen are talking about confidence, etc., and our soldiers are made to trot sixteen miles on one meal of potatoes and salt. There is rottenness enough in the medical staff alone to damn any Administration. Why hoodwink the people? Your Government is rotten and stinks! We must smell it at last, and the sooner the better. You will not smell any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn WALKER out and make DAVIS toe the mark. They know you cannot advance upon them for want of victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patent to them, until you reform the abuses of your Administration. The smartest thing that England did in the Crimean War was the reformation of abuses in full view of the enemy, and her rival, too. Your enemies know you are rotten. You will not tell them anything new by turning out DAVIS and his whole crew, which I am decidedly in favor of, if they do not show themselves more efficient. But all you editors sing hallelujahs to DAVIS & Co. It frets me. Your soldiers are starving, but so long as the President and Generals can wear fine linen, etc., you sing Io pæans, etc. It will not do, my friend. Somebody must tell the people the plain truth, or we are ruined. Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for the next Winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers. The women have supported the war so far. You could not be in the field to-day but for their needles. You have had the Government for seven months, and you confess your inability to do anything by your daily ways, and still you speak of confidence. It is waning hourly, I assure you, and unless the Press speaks out plainly, and that soon, all is lost. I do not know any politicians, and I do not care for any, but I do care for my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it stirs my gall to see them treated worse than I treat my dogs and hogs. Do not be afraid of showing your weakness to the Yankees, for they know it. Show your strength by putting things to rights at home, and you will then be feared abroad. Very truly yours, F. M.

CONFIRMATORY.

Indirect confirmation of these statements is furnished by the Philadelphia *Press*, which gives special prominence to the following paragraph, which appears in its editorial columns:

"Late information, upon which we can rely, authorizes us to state that a general panic has taken place in the seceded States since Monday last. The preparations of the Federal Government to seize certain important posts on the Southern coast, and the unprotected character of that coast, are among the chief reasons for this rapidly increasing feeling.

DAVIS and the confederated traitors having failed in their absurd demonstration upon Washington, (which was, in fact, never *real*,) are now losing the confidence of the troops gathered between Richmond and the Federal Capital, and are daily attacked with the utmost bitterness by the people they have seduced into their conspiracy. It is a fact, which events will soon establish, *that thousands now in the rebel Army are anxious to be taken prisoners by the American Army, in order that they may be rescued from the fearful horrors under which they are suffering!* Nothing prevents an outburst in favor of the Union in North Carolina, save the invasion of that State by the South Carolina troops; and such men as HOLDEN and MORREHEAD will undoubtedly speak out against the traitors the moment they feel strong enough so to do.

Every dollar of gold and silver is caught up and hid away, and merchants and tradesmen only part with their goods for the paper of the Confederate Government, and of the different State authorities, because they are compelled to yield.

Let the people of the loyal States place the fullest confidence in the Administration and the Army under Gen. McCLELLAN. They can afford to wait. Every hour that we delay the blow upon treason strengthens the good cause, and weakens the bad one."

RETALIATION UPON PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says:

"The obligations of secrecy have been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, 'in such numbers as he may deem expedient,' for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New-York. The act of Congress, which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact, by way of preamble and in vindication of its objects, that 'the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters-of-marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare.'"

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SHEPARD RIFLES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The large saloon of Palace Garden, the head-quarters of the Shepard Rifles, commanded by Col. E. FERRERO, was yesterday thronged with ladies, (a black coat being interspersed here and there to harmonize the colors,) the occasion being the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment, the gift of ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, Esq., Aid to Gov. MORGAN, whose name the regiment bears. With a punctuality worthy of more general imitation, precisely at the hour named, all the men who had uniforms were marched into the saloon and formed two sides of a hollow square, the Color-Sergeant and his guard, and the officers in the centre. The colors, after some eloquent and patriotic remarks from Hon. F. A. CONKLIN, were presented by Col. SHEPARD, who spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It may perhaps be best for me to remark that, owing to the rapid movement of troops now going on, seven regiments having gone from our State in the past seven days, some regiments have had to go without their colors, much to their disappointment, and it was consequently determined that this regiment should receive its colors, as soon as it became a fixed fact, and before it received its arms, as this latter is generally the signal for immediate departure.

Thus much premised, I will say that the honor you have done me, by naming a regiment after so humble an individual as myself, both surprised, and, I will frankly confess it, gratified me. You have inscribed my name on the American flag—that flag on which other regiments have placed the names of Washington, Steuben, De Kalb, Scott, McClellan, Anderson, and which has been rendered glorious by their deeds. I have no claim to such an honor, unless a sincere love for that emblem of our liberties and a willingness to fight and die for it may furnish one. [Applause.]

That flag is God's own banner. All nations have taken the design of their banners from natural objects. Egypt took an eye, Rome an eagle, England a lion—some mountains, some landscapes, and all selected objects of nobility or grandeur corresponding to the degree of intelligence existing in the nation. God had flung his banner over the world, but men's eyes were not turned upward, and it hung there unnoticed until Columbia joined the nations, when, looking up to Heaven and worshipping God in the faith of the Pilgrim fathers, she saw that banner and transferred it to the earth. With gorgeous red He had striped the morning and the evening, and tinted the clouds between, so she striped her flag with red at its top and bottom—its morning and evening—and put in five red stripes between. He had painted the dome of the sky with blue—she caught the color, and transferred it to her Union, prefiguring that the down of her Federal Union should be as indestructible, no matter what storms might rise within it, as the very dome of Heaven. [Cheers.] He had spangled the sky with splendid stars, and she, plucking them from the constellation of Liberty, threw them on that field of blue, and her's, too, became the star-spangled banner. [Cheers.] To that standard the eyes of all the good and patriotic are now turned. The old, remembering the security they have enjoyed under its folds, address it with affection, and declare:

"In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

The young, rallying to maintain it, say:

"Long float that standard sheet;
Where's the foe but falls before us!
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

The fair prays for its welfare; for its white is as pure as her virtue, its red as rosy as her cheeks, its blue as true as her love, and its stars as bright as her eyes. [Applause.] All love it, and God will bless all who honor it.

The sublimest chapter of secular history is yet unwritten. Greece had her birth, Rome had her rise, it remains for America to have her eternity. If America be dead, then are you, and your 50,000 comrades from this State, and your 350,000 comrades of the North, not soldiers, but dry bones of the valley. But if you and they are soldiers, then the spirit of the fathers is living still, and the national life is perpetual, and the tragedy in which America frees herself from the assassin is the most noble act in the drama of the world.

The North has survived its equinoctial storm—its Bull Run. It now remains for you to follow the sun. To-day the sun has crossed the line, and begins to penetrate the southern heavens, carrying with him thunder and storm; and when you enter, as soon you will, Southern climes, carry with you a tempest of vengeance for treason. [Cheers and applause.]

The South deride us as being ready to sneak into any hole we can find; if, with banners flying and martial music, to march into the *whole of the South, be sneaking*, let them make the most of it.

Before presenting to you your bride, the American flag, to which your regiment is to be married, allow me to exhort you to make it bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh. Do you promise to love it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to honor it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to obey its authority? ["Yes."] In sickness and health, in poverty and wealth, do you promise to sustain it? ["Yes."] Then, what God hath joined together, let not JEFF. DAVIS put asunder. [Cheers upon cheers.]

In the presence of God and of these witnesses, the rank and file have plighted their faith to the Star-Spangled banner; therefore, Col. FERRERO, I present it to your regiment. I envy you that you are so soon to have the privilege of fighting for it. That it will be safe in your hands, I have every confidence. I congratulate your regiment that they have so able and accomplished a commander. [Applause.] Your friends will be watchful of your interests, and pray as well as work for your welfare and that of your regiment. At your country's call you have drawn your sword—sheathe it only when peace is established on the basis of the Constitution. Do not sheathe it while we are robbed of the rights of American citizenship in eleven States of the Republic. Do not sheathe it while treason tries to establish that the border of our country runs through its middle; take only the Gulf of Mexico for its southern boundary. [Applause.] You go forth to fight the battles of liberty—to free us from the threatened reign of usurp

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBELS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

FAIRFAX, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

THE Confederate forces on the Lee and Fairfax road are encamped in the direction of Washington, at Munson's Hill, three miles beyond Fairfax Court-House. Upon inspection of the Capitol dome, even the people in the streets can be seen distinctly by the naked eye. A good glass, it was from this hill that the enemy attempted to drive us a few days ago, when the opposing forces met at Bailey's Cross-Roads, but it is yet known, but it is believed to have been considerable. There is no sign of the enemy in that shape to-day. The troops encamped at Munson's Hill are the flower of the Confederate States' army, and are the pick of the regiments which have been in the field. It is not ordinary one; but liberal contributions from patriotic citizens would lend much to relieve officers are out of bed and able to get around. Colonel Corcoran was perfectly well, and never was wounded, nor was any of his staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Wheat was severely wounded in the left arm, and almost all of our wounded men and officers are suffering from wounds received in the recent engagement. Lieutenant-Colonel Wheat, who was wounded in the arm, is doing well. Major Wheat, who was wounded in the leg, is also doing well. Captain Marshall, who was wounded in the leg, is also doing well. Captain Marshall, who was wounded in the leg, is also doing well. Captain Marshall

Professional Misconduct of the Department—Communication from Mr. Delavan to the Charter Commission.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1861.

To the Honorable the Commissioners to Amend the Charter of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your resolution of the 9th inst., I have the honor to present for your consideration certain reforms and alterations in our sanitary system, as applicable to the Department over which I have the honor to preside, to which I beg leave to call your early attention.

On the threshold of my inquiries as to the most efficient system for the protection of the health of the City, most of the embarrassments which have attended all propositions and plans for sanitary reform have come from the quarter to which I would naturally look for practical suggestions and harmony of opinion. I refer to the medical profession, to which, while regarding it with all respect, and anxious for the aid of its enlightened counsels, I have vainly looked for that harmony of sentiment by which I have been willing to be guided. In this disagreement among "Doctors," so often alluded to as a complaint which has become "chronic," I have been compelled to call in such other assistant guides as the necessity of my position, as one of the guardians of the health of the City, imposed upon me, and to take counsel from my own practical experience as City Inspector during the last two years. As an executive officer of the most important branch of our City Health Department, I have been compelled to deal with facts, while more learned medical expounders have been busy with theories, and I shall endeavor to present briefly such practical views and suggestions as my not unfavorable opportunity for observation has enabled me to form.

It seems almost useless to reiterate the assertion so often made, that so far as the natural advantages of our City, for a healthy condition of its inhabitants, are concerned, they are equal to, if not greater than those possessed by any other large city in the civilized world. Our Bay, opening its wide portals to the near Atlantic, and only so far distant as to secure a safe harborage for vessels, and the other water surroundings of our insular position, are but highways of health on all sides to refresh us with the purest of atmospheres, and to carry away from us all the impurities which are the inevitable accompaniments of densely crowded communities.

The topography of the Island is represented to be from five to one hundred and fifty feet above high-water mark. From the east to the west, the form of the City may be likened to a bow having an easy and gradual descent from the centre to the water-lines, with a width varying from one to two miles and a half. Thus situated, it is difficult to conceive of a spot on which nature has lavished greater advantages of salubrity.

Possessed of these natural advantages, it is not strange that, for so many years, there seemed to be little disposition to adopt any efficient system of sanitary precaution, and in a word, that the health of the City, so well guarded by nature, should be left to take care of itself, and remain unguarded by any effort of human skill.

At first these duties were performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, and it was not until within a few years past that the attention of that body was called to the fact that, with the increasing commerce of the City, with its added liabilities to the importation of disease, and with the sanitary necessities which were the consequence of an increasing population, the previous careless policy must be superseded by some other course of conduct more closely approaching to a system.

It is interesting and instructive to trace the movements of the City authorities after their first earnest attempts to protect the health of the City, and their efforts in a new vocation, in which the predominant trait seemed to be an utter want of knowledge of all the principles and laws which form the basis of sanitary success. But if their movements were uncertain and their success limited, there is nothing strange in such a condition of things, for a moment's consideration must convince us that qualifications necessary to conservators of the public health are rarely, if ever, dreamed of in the selection of members of our City Councils. However just may be their intention, or with whatever zeal they may be disposed to dedicate themselves to this incidental, but most important branch of public duty, what portion of the community ever dreams, in their selection, of their qualifications for the most responsible trust of guarding the public health. So little can be expected of them in the discharge of this branch of their duties, that it would be almost unjust to condemn them for a dereliction of those duties, delicate and vital as they are, the performance of which never entered into the minds of those who elected them. It may be safely said that the selection of candidates for our City Councils, on the ground of their fitness for the preservation of the health of the City, is a thing almost unknown. Other tests, whether on partisan grounds or on higher grounds of the welfare of the City, may be required, but this test, surely not the least important, has been and will remain unheeded. If, then, the operation of the total inability of our local legislators to handle a subject, the details of which have never engaged an hour of their lives, be admitted, the charge of dereliction of duty on their part in the hour of danger should not be harshly made, and there should be no disappointment of expectations on that score, for no such expectations were ever entertained by those who placed them in power. From the very nature of our elections there can be no improvement expected in the present state of things as regards the public health, so far as the Common Council are concerned, and the remedy apparent to every one must consist in the adoption of laws transferring the power of sanitary regulations to some other authority of a different order of instruction in sanitary science.

Delays of legislation, in many cases salutary, sometimes almost inevitable, may, when applied to the public health, be productive of almost irreparable injuries. From the presentation of complaints by the City Inspector, requiring immediate action, to the time of the correction of the abuse, a sufficient period may elapse to give a wide-spread diffusion to the mischief, and this without any intention on the part of the Common Council to interpose any hindrance to his suggestions. The public health being but an incident to the ordinary course of business, it is but too apt to be postponed by the pressure of other matters which engross the minds of our City representatives. But the stay of pestilence to be effectual must be prompt, and equally prompt must be the interposition of barriers against the introduction of disease which may be kept back, but, once introduced, can with difficulty be checked or extirpated.

For these reasons there should be a power existing in other hands, that may be ready to be used at the moment the exigency may arise, and a divided responsibility, which may shift the burden of inaction from one body to another, should be the last thing to be permitted. There are other complications connected with the present system, which necessarily bring with them inaction and delay, at the very crisis when action may be imperatively demanded. The Common Council first, acting in one capacity as local legislators, under the disadvantages to which I have called your attention, those disadvantages become doubly apparent when they are resolved into an exclusive body to act on one subject alone; and the whole process becomes characterized with an inefficiency which would be regarded as ludicrous, were it not that the subject is of too vital importance to be lightly dealt with. When the matter has been thus bandied about, it comes up for the third time in the body where it originated—the circumlocution having run its round, and ready for a new start to travel in the same circle where it begun, having in the meantime not made the slightest advance towards the preservation of the health of the City—the warding off impending, or allaying actual pestilence.

Such is the construction of the Board of Health, one branch of our sanitary system; and the other, the Commissioners of Health, is open to equal objection, from the manner of its organization, and the want of sufficient power. This body is composed of six persons, besides the Mayor, who is a member *ex-officio*.

It consists of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner and the City Inspector. It will be seen that the Common Council is here again represented in two of its members, and that the Board has the benefit of three medical officials, but not having conferred upon it the full powers possessed by the Board of Health, it cannot, in many instances, carry into effect the measures deemed by it necessary for the preservation of the public health.

The Board of Health, from the 1st of January last down to the present day, has not held a single meeting to consider the sanitary needs of the City. With such a system, can there be a wonder that the sanitary condition of the City is not improved, or that the City Inspector is crippled in his power of action in this respect. Nor must the consideration be kept from view that the members of the Common Council, the Board of Health, and the Commissioners of Health, are all, from the manner of their appointment, subject to partisan influence. To expect a perfect sanitary system under such a condition of things is to expect an impossibility.

The first ground-work of reform, in the opinion of the undersigned, is to bestow upon some other Body, differently constituted, all power over the sanitary affairs of the City, and until this is done, all other proposals of reform will be deprived of their essentially beneficial features. To escape present complications is the first great point to be gained, and this point secured, simplicity, promptness and efficiency, may be substituted for inefficiency, complication and delay.

These obstructions removed, the ground-work of reform is at once presented in a system long established in this City, and known only to be cherished and respected for the good works which have been the fruits of its labors. I refer to our Dispensary system; the powers of usefulness of which may be so extended as to meet most if not all the sanitary requirements of the day. The benefits which this City is daily receiving from the aid furnished by these Dispensaries cannot be over-estimated. The five Dispensaries distributed throughout the City numbered as patients, during the year 1860, 135,235, or 16.60 to the whole population, and one half of the City's annual illness. The proportion of foreign to native Dispensary patients has been as high as three-quarters to one quarter, but during the last three years it has stood in the proportion of 57 to 54. Not less than 450 patients—an average of 90 to each Dispensary—apply daily and receive immediate aid and attention from these Institutions. It is estimated that the percentage of deaths was seventy-seven hundredths of one per cent. These Dispensaries, while they constitute the most important branch of our public sanitary system, are rarely mentioned in connection with that system, so far as the action of the Common Council or the Board of Health is concerned. Their useful labors are as noiseless as they are efficient. They are chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, annual appropriations from the Common Council, and occasional small contributions from the State. In their organization and internal police, they are faultless. Possessing the general confidence of the people, they are presided over, and their affairs directed by our best citizens, professional as well as non-professional, the whole labor is gratuitous, and equally so their distribution of medicines. Their importance to the City in a pecuniary view may be estimated by the statement of a few facts. Were the destitute sick, to whom they minister, to be compelled to throng hospitals and alms-houses, and the rate of expenses of those institutions to remain the same as now, or ten dollars *per capita*, the amount thrown upon the City would be enormous. Supposing that a fourth of the number relieved by the Dispensaries were thrown upon our hospitals and alms-houses, it would amount to an annual expenditure of a quarter million dollars. But the advantages of these institutions in the preservation of the general health of the City, are of a character peculiarly their own, derived from the very basis of their organization. The Dispensary physician from his frequent visits to the abodes of the destitute sick, is among the earliest to discover the presence of an epidemic. The diseases whose ravages are most to be apprehended; the epidemics of typhus, if not of yellow fever, small pox if not cholera, most frequently begin their rage among the equalor and wretchedness of the abodes where the Dispensary physician is called to visit, and his opportunities of observation often precede those of other guardians of the public health. These practitioners, we are further officially informed, are invariably graduates of medical colleges, and nearly all of them have enjoyed the advantages of hospital practice. In a word, they are fitted in all respects for the arduous and responsible duties to which they dedicate their labors. Among the classes who fall under their observation are many of the migratory population of the City, who repair to the country to do harvest work, and who, from exposure to the weather or to miasmas of marshes, afterwards return to the City and to the Dispensaries with ague or fever, to undergo treatment for their cure. And it is by this experience among the humbler classes that an intimate knowledge of the prevalence of every disease of a malignant or dangerous character is constantly brought home to their observation.

Here, then, in these Dispensary institutions, is found at once material for the basis of an enlarged sanitary improvement, and an efficient sanitary police, always on hand, always watchful and observant of the health of the City. The organization of these institutions is so admirable that I would not venture to interfere with it in the slightest degree, but while it is certain that within its present sphere of usefulness it is without rivalry, it is suggested that this sphere may be so extended as to give it greater responsibility and power, by connecting it in a more definite form with the organization of the Health Department of the City. I propose, then, that a new Board of Health be formed, to consist of the Mayor, City Inspector, State Health Officer, ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, Presidents of the five Dispensaries, and three physicians, to be chosen by each of the Boards of Trustees of the five Dispensaries, to serve during the pleasure of the appointing Board.

This plan makes a majority of the Board of Health medical men.

Thus constituted, this Board of Health is to supersede the present system, or the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health, and to enjoy all the powers belonging at present to those bodies. I would further recommend that the said Board have power to determine and pass upon all acts deemed necessary to the preservation of the public health, now possessed by the Common Council, and to enable them to act with efficiency, that the Board of Supervisors audit and pay all necessary expenses incurred in carrying the ordinances into effect. I have already endeavored to show the necessity of some such delegated power as a corrective against uncertainty and confusion which has hitherto attended the divided counsels to whose care the health of our City has been intrusted.

As an additional measure of reform, I would recommend the abolishment of the present system of Health Wardens, and the consolidation of these officers in the visiting physicians of the Dispensaries, who are to receive as compensation the pay now allowed to those Health Wardens. In effecting this change the City will have the safest security that its interests will be attended to with promptness and efficiency by a body of men in all respects qualified for their duties. As no political considerations or partisan interests are liable to come in conflict with a body constituted on the basis of fitness and capacity, it can hardly be questioned that the change will be approved by all classes of our citizens. It is so simple in its plan, and so unincumbered with the machinery of the existing system, that it will adapt itself to the public wants without the slightest disarrangement of its parts, and it may quickly be put into operation with no fear of disorganization and with no additional expense to the City.

At present the Dispensaries send out their visiting physicians, not above Fortieth-street, on the East River, and not above Sixtieth-street, on the North River, though many persons come to the dispensaries for treatment from above these points.

New Dispensaries for Yorkville and Harlem, and for Manhattanville, will have to be established hereafter, but until they are so established, the Dispensaries whose districts are contiguous will require an additional number of visiting physicians, or Health Wardens, to traverse this extensive section, to extend over it the sanitary care of the Board of Health.

These Dispensaries are the Northeastern and the Demilt. There are in service in the Dispensaries, 14 visiting physicians, divided as follows: New-York City Dispensary, 5; Northern, 2; Eastern, 3; Demilt, 2: Northeastern, 2—total, 14. To meet this demand, the City has 22 Health Wardens, and 22 Assistant Health Wardens—total, 44.

Under the present system there is a Health Warden and an Assistant-Health Warden for each of the Wards. The visiting physicians of the Dispensaries are appointed for sections of the City of proper size, called districts. The district plan is unquestionably the better of the two, for while some Wards are not too large to be single districts, others again are of too great dimensions for that object. Ward boundaries or distinctions are valueless as districts for sanitary service, as sanitary efforts are important and useful in proportion to the density of the population and the number of its poor. The number of Dispensary visiting districts will have to be increased under the new system, and the extra number may be apportioned to the upper part of the island, where no visiting physicians now go, and in part among the Dispensaries which require more visiting service than is at present afforded. So well, however, is the service distributed, that additional physicians will be wanted in nearly equal proportions, that is one or more to each Dispensary, which will not equal the number of Health Wardens and Assistant-Health Wardens at present in the employ of the City. The expense for this additional service will fall short of the amount annually appropriated by the City to the pay of the Health Wardens, while the benefits of the change to the community, in a sanitary point of view, cannot be over-estimated.

The Dispensary system has already the confidence of the public, and with this confidence so well assured, the aid and sympathy of our citizens would be at once given to it in its newly extended sphere of usefulness. It is not often that new experiments recure at the start the confidence of the public, always distrustful of novel enterprises and willing to attribute motives of selfishness to self-styled reforms. But under this system, starting with the public confidence, the Board will consist of the most eminent talent in the medical profession, of men free from the suspicion of partisan bias, and against whose motives there will be no imputation of unfairness or neglect.

The project involves no change in our present Dispensary system except to give it a wider field of usefulness by incorporating it with the permanent health system of the City. The power proposed to be vested in the Board of Health is the same as that given in most of the large cities of Europe to bodies of this kind.

Nor can it, as I venture to presume, be questioned that the changes herein mentioned would meet with the approval of the Dispensaries.

The practical good sense and enlightened benevolence with which they have been managed, are guarantees of a faithful discharge of duties in this extended sphere of action, and it is fairly to be presumed that they will willingly coöperate in establishing the proposed change, so well calculated not only to increase their well conducted institutions, but to extend the benevolence, in the spirit of which they were established, far and wide among our citizens, producing a vastly increased harvest of usefulness, and extending their benefactions to the whole of our population.

There is no untried experiment as to the beneficent workings of these institutions. Their success has been complete within the limits thus far prescribed to themselves, and the extension of these benefits by the method now proposed must, in the natural course of events, be attended with the most favorable results.

The failure of many new projects of benevolence is very apt to result from the adoption of so many prudential checks and balances, that the complications of the system are the causes of its imperfect workings, and the very excess of caution against abuse operates as a check upon that speedy and decided action which in all cases involving the public health is the main object to be accomplished.

Clashings between professionals and non-professionals as to the origin and character of disease, are almost sure to arise under the adoption of a complicated sanitary system, and while the quarrels of the doctors are raging as to how the disease came, the disease itself is making fatal headway. But in the simple plan proposed, it is submitted that most of these difficulties will be avoided.

Confidence between the public and the guardians of the public health fairly established, a great point is gained in that calming of the popular mind, which of itself operates healthfully and allays panic, which is a ready promoter and fomenter of disease. The poor and humble, who have enjoyed the benefits of these Dispensaries, have learned to feel that they are in safe hands, and in case of general epidemic or malignant disease, the continuance of that feeling will prove of great benefit in calming the public mind and fortifying it against any critical emergency that may arise. Between the practitioner and the patient, confidence is the groundwork of comfort, and not unfrequently of cure.

That confidence, now existing in an eminent degree between the Dispensaries and the public, instead of its being weakened by the proposed change, will be more likely to be increased, and induce a doubly sincere sympathy, with a doubly hearty coöperation of action, and this point fairly gained and established, a large proportion of the cure is at once effected.

It can hardly be questioned that even the members of the Common Council would be gladly relieved of a burden that does not legitimately belong to their legislative functions—a responsibility from which, while they cannot shrink, they yet feel incompetent to assume—which brings with it no reward for duties well performed, and is almost sure to bring condemnation when those duties have been imperfectly discharged, notwithstanding they may have been so discharged with the best motives.

The feeling must necessarily prevail among themselves, that in the discharge of duties to which they have been unaccustomed, it is almost impossible for them to perform those duties either to their own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of the public.

Whether left to their own untrained experience, or attempting to decide upon the conflicting schemes of doubting and disputing doctors, they must be conscious that whatever they may do is but as a half blind groping of their way, and that they may encounter new stumbling blocks at every step.

They are equally conscious that the other great interests of the City are sufficient to engross all the time they can devote to public affairs, and they would gladly dispense with the irksome and unsatisfactory cuties imposed on them as members of the Board of Health.

And I cannot be mistaken in the opinion, that any proposition calculated to relieve them from duties and obligations such as I have described will be regarded by them with signal favor.

The health system of London and Paris is the one to which this proposed plan is intended, to some extent, to assimilate, with the exception that in those cities a smaller proportion is made to consist of medical men than in the plan now recommended, and it is proposed in this plan that the Board shall be so constituted as to place the advisory power mostly in the hands of men educated to the medical profession.

At the same time, I would state that, while most zealous that these changes should be made, I am equally decided in the opinion that the City Inspector should be a non-professional or layman, chosen not for his medical acquirements, but for his practical abilities and common-sense qualifications.

There are in connection with his office other duties than those requiring a knowledge of medicine which affect the interests of the City in a sanitary point of view. Under existing laws it is made the duty of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health to render their advice to the Board of Health and to the City Inspector, who is the executive officer to carry their decisions into effect.

His duties being of that character, it is but just to the office that, from his being a constituent part of the proposed Board, he should be most fully apprised of its views, so as to coöperate with the greatest efficiency in giving them practical effect.

On an examination of the public records of the City Inspector's office, when administered under the supervision of inspectors of the medical profession, I have not been able to discover a single sanitary improvement, or even a practical suggestion as coming from them in their reports to the Common Council. Whatever of advantages to the City may have been derived from suggestions proceeding from the City Inspector's department, they have emanated from Inspectors who were non-professional men. This statement, thoroughly substantiated by the public records, brings with it its own comment, and connected with the considerations above adverted to, seems to establish beyond cavil the propriety of making the office of City Inspector a necessary adjunct in the proposed plan of reform. In deed, the suggestion of any plan in which the City Inspector, as executive health officer, is to be omitted, is the suggestion of an impracticability, as the same or a similar officer, with ample executive powers, is a necessity which cannot be avoided, and for which any proposed substitute would be a substitute only in name. There are often duties connected with the office of City Inspector of a character so varied as to call into requisition other qualities than those obtained from a medical education, and a merely medical man might find in the discharge of his duties a necessity for qualities which an education solely medical would poorly supply.

By a reference to the City ordinances, it will be seen that the City Inspector is possessed of but limited power, and that power is purely executive, and confined to the execution of the laws passed by the Common Council and the Board of Health. In the proposed plan the duty of the Board of Health is to direct, and to the City Inspector is left the duty to execute, and this distinct division of duty will be best maintained by a continuance of the powers and duties of the City Inspector, as at present existing; for it is believed that whatever complaints may have been made against the existing system, it has not been charged that whatever has been ordered to be done by the constituted authorities has not been promptly performed by the City Inspector.

But there are other duties connected with the City Inspector's Department to which it would be well to advert, and which show that, to discharge those duties efficiently, other qualities are required than those derivable from a purely medical education.

The Department, as at present organized, has the following Bureaux attached to it: The Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street-Cleaning; The Bureau of Records and Statistics, presided over by a physician; the Bureau of Inspection and Regulation of the Public Markets, and the Inspection of Weights and Measures.

With the exception of the latter, these Bureaux are immediately connected with the sanitary affairs of the City, and their change to any other Department would, if carried into effect, prove a grievous error.

The office of inspection of weights and measures might with propriety be changed to some other Department, should such a change be deemed necessary. But each of the remaining Bureaux have, as I have observed, an especial reference to the cause of public health. With the change to which I have called your attention, it would be more thoroughly efficiently organized than any other Sanitary Department in existence, not merely in this, but in any other country where the rules of sanitary science are deemed worthy of observation, and at an expense trifling in comparison to that incurred in either England or France for the performance of similar duties.

In this connection I will advance another suggestion, not perhaps of paramount importance, but worthy of consideration as connected with the proposed reforms. The title of the office at present presents but an imperfect idea of its character and duties. Were it changed to that of the Health Department, and the title of its chief officer to that of Health Officer General, the real significance of its powers and duties would be much more clearly defined than under the vague title at present attached to it, which conveys no clear idea of any particular class of duties, and if it have any particular significance, would seem to be connected with the commercial rather than the sanitary interests of the City.

To give assured efficiency to the plan, the beneficial effects of which I have endeavored to elucidate, I would also recommend that the office of City Inspector be provided with sufficient checks against sudden and frequent political changes in our local elections.

The permanent effects of any system can never be fully tested while the personal force under which the system is to be carried into effect is liable to constant change. The advantages already resulting from our present Dispensary system are in a great measure owing to a freedom from that interruption of action which seems to attend upon everything into which the results of party strife are allowed to enter. The office of City Inspector should be as disembarrassed as possible from political influences of either party.

The tenure of this office should be fixed and certain, without power of displacement or removal unless for cause to be adjudicated by a tribunal having express authority for that purpose.

Thus guarded and protected, the continuance of the benefits of the present Dispensary system, with powers of usefulness so enlarged as to embrace all classes of our population, will be firmly established, and our citizens will enjoy a sense of safety from the visitations and ravages of disease to which they have heretofore been strangers.

In this communication I have confined myself to suggestions of the most simple and practical character.

Having confidence in the entire practicability of the plan I have proposed, I have equal confidence that, as its present comparatively limited benefits have already received the approbation of the public, that approbation will be continued with double strength under the wide sphere of usefulness to which it is now proposed to be extended.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

Artificial Limbs for Disabled Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been on duty at the United States Hospital, E-street, under the written authority of the Surgeon-General and Secretary of War, since the 26th of April last, DAILY. I receive no pay and have no military title. To the sick and wounded soldiers I give cheerfully my time, sympathies and means.

I have obtained a pension for one of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and will do the same for every wounded soldier before he leaves the Institution, at my own expense and efforts.

I propose that "artificial limbs" shall be furnished gratuitously to the patriotic men by individuals who may accept this proposition. The cost will vary as each case may be. In one, an arm—another, a hand, or a foot, or a leg. These artificial limbs are made in New-York, and at the lowest price, of the most superior kind.

I ask for no money, but that the name and number may be sent me of such persons as will furnish these mutilated soldiers, which I will give to the New-York volunteers on their discharge. As soon as the limb *can receive* the artificial, the *time, place* and *amount* will be arranged by the benevolent donor and the patriotic and disabled-for-life soldier.

My heart prompts this suggestion. My patriotism and position in this city, where I have been pastor for over 22 years, in my view, warrant this proposition in the TIMES. I have laid my all on the altar of God and my country.

Pastor Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninth-street.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

A Tribune Hibernicism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements recently published as to change of ownership of the *Tribune* must have been erroneous. Judging from its editorial columns, our cotemporary has fallen under the control of Sir BOYLE ROCHE'S countrymen. In an article on "FREMONT'S Work," that once hypercritical journal says:

"It is not easy for us, at this distance, to judge of the difficulties by which he was surrounded, or to pronounce what measures should or should not have been resorted to, to meet the exigency of the moment when LYON *threw his dead body before* the advancing foe."

This is certainly quite equal to the "rather Irish" telegram which the *Tribune* published after the battle of Bull Run, addressed from a poor woman to her husband, in which she desired him to "write, if living, and if dead, send on your body."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 21, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	65	Pacific M. S. Co..	83¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Coup	80¾	50	co.....b60	83¾
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	80½	50	do.....b60	83¾
1,000	do.....	80¾	20	do.....	83
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	82¾	100	Erie Railway.....	26¼
1,000	Ill. Cnl. Reg. Bs....	80	130	do.....	26¼
2,000	Penn. State 6s, '90	43	671	N. Y. Cen. R.....	73¾
10,000	Virginia State 6s.	52	100	do.....b60	73¾
2,000	do.....s60	51	5	do.....	73¾
15,000	North Car. St. 6s.	61½	100	Reading Railroad..	35
2,000	Georgia St. 6s....	64½	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¾	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	96
44,000	do.....	43½	10	Galena & Chica. R..	69¼
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. R	47	50	do.....nw	69¾
7,000	Cal. State 7s.....	19	50	do.....	69¾
7,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	156	do.....	69¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bd. '76.	100¾	600	Clev. & Toledo R...	29¾
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bds	11	200	do.....	29¾
2,000	do.....	11¾	250	Chicago & R'k I. R..	43¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	38	100	do.....	43¾
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M..	98	100	do.....	44
1,000	do.....	97¾	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R...	62
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	66¾	50	do.....	62¼
75	Cum. Coal Pref.....	5	100	do.....	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91	10	Panama Railroad..	110
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	75	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	80¾	50	do.....b30	82¾
10,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	98¾	50	N. Y. Central R....	73¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s. '90	43	100	do.....b10	73¾
25	American Ex. Bk..	80	150	do.....b3	73¾
50	Little Miami R.....	75	100	do.....s3	73¾

SATURDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

On the printed list of sales at the Stock Exchange, to-day appears quite moderate at both sessions of the Board, especially on the Railway Shares. But the prices were nevertheless well supported, and the speculative sellers rather indisposed to put out contracts at the going rates. For some days past the speculative sales on the Street or in the Board-room, after the adjournment of the Second Board, have more than equaled the registered transactions, and it appears to be easier to buy or sell 1,000 or 2,000 shares of any given Stock, without materially advancing or reducing the price, than at the regular sessions of the Board. Some feeling is reported to have grown out of this course of things, and notices were yesterday served upon the junior members of certain Stock Exchange firms, represented at the Board, that the usual courtesies of the Board-room in the afternoon must hereafter be denied them. The reason assigned is that they openly prompt their partners, who are members of the Board, to take up contracts or offers to buy or sell, which would otherwise not be accepted. That such prompting contributes to the volume of general trade is no recompense, it seems, for the annoyance to certain members, (who prefer their complaint through the President,) occasioned by having their offers *for effect* taken up in substantial *earnest*. We shall probably see or hear more of this next week. As thus far advised, the proscriptive and discourteous action in the affair is scarcely as creditable to the Stock Exchange Board as their usual course of liberality would imply. The latest sales on the Street this afternoon, after the Second Board adjourned, were of United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 at 91 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 73⅛ ₱ cent.; Galena, 69⅜, and Toledo, 29½ ₱ cent. The closing quotation of Central is 73¼@⅜ ₱ cent.

On the City Bank shares the bids for Bank of New-York were advanced 5 ₱ cent.; Manhattan, 1 ₱ cent.; Pacific, 4 ₱ cent.; Continental, 1 ₱ cent.; and Park, 1 ₱ cent. The National and American Exchange were lower than yesterday:

New-York	85	American Exchange	78¾
Manhattan	113	Pacific	102
Mechanics	85	Republic	65
Merchants' Scrip	80	Citizens	90
Mechanics	91	Metropolitan	85¾
America	96¼	Shoe & Leather	85
City	100	Corn Exchange	80
Phœnix	85	Continental	67
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	65
State of New York	78	Marine	72
Commerce	79	New-York County	80
Broadway	110	Importers & Traders.	79
Tradesmen's	94	Park	89
Butchers & Drovers	102	Artisans	5
National	85		

There is little actual business in the Railway Mortgages. Most descriptions are firmly held:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts..	82¼
N. Y. Cent. 6s, subsc'n.	88½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	100½	N. Indiana firsts	81¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100½	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76.	100½	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	38
Erie firsts, '68	102¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75..	92½
Erie seconds, Ext. '64..	99¾	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	86
Erie thirds, '63.....	84	T. H. & Mil. L. G B's..	13
Erie fourths, '80.....	67	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	82
Hudson firsts '69.....	103	Chi. & N.W. firsts, 2d S.	38
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	14¾
Hudson thirds, '75....	79	N. Jersey Cen. firsts...	102
Hudson convert., '67...	70	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	97¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73....	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	93¼
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	Chi. & R. Island firsts.	93½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	66½
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₱ c. '82	97½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	74
Chic, B. & Q. 8 ₱ c..	91¼		

The following are the latest figures from London for American Stocks by the Boston steamer's mail:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	47 @ 49	
Erie shares,	22 @ 23	22½
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	43 @ 45	44
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅝ @ 2	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M., 1867	92 @ 94	92½ 3
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	86 @ 88	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	75 @ 77	76 5¼
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875.	77 @ 79	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	81 @ 83	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39½ @ 39⅝	39⅜ 9
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 59	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₱ cent..	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 1882	86 @ 88	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana ₱ cent, (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883.....	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864.	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876....	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Con. Bds., 1876..	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 66	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865.....	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72.	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₱ cent. convertible.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent., sterling	81 @ 83	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

The following was the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$135,881 27
Total Payments	508,476 11
Total Balance	15,541,305 03

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 21.

ASHES—The market is steady for both kinds; sales of 30 bbls. at $5 25.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western Canal Flour is excited, and prices are 5c.@20c. better, with an active export inquiry, in part speculative, confined largely to the low grades. Family brands are in good demand, and are advancing; the sales are 42,500 bbls. at $5 10@$5 25 for superfine State and Western, $5 40@$5 55 for extra State, $5 60@$5 70 for fancy State, $5 55@$5 75 for the low grades of Western extra, $5 70@$5 75 for shipping brands of Round Hoop extra Ohio, and $5 80@$6 40 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in active demand and is better. Sales of 4,800 bbls., at $5 40@$6 50 for extras. Southern Flour is less freely offered, and is decidedly better; the receipts are moderate. Sales of 2,700 bbls., at $5 45@$6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 25 for the better brands. Rye Flour is quite active, and is better. Sales of 1,800 bbls., at $2 75@$4 20. Corn Meal is quite firm. Sales of 400 bbls., at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh Caloric, afloat; $3 15 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is better, and is unsettled; the supply is out of proportion to the inquiry, and large purchases have been made for forward delivery. The demand is mainly for export. The sales are 7,700 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 14@$1 20, chiefly new, to arrive; 861,400 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 16@$1 20; 31,200 bushels Racine Spring, at $1 16@$1 20; 11,600 bushels Canada Club, at $1 19@$1 22; 41,100 bushels red Western, at $1 27@$1 30; 5,300 bushels red State, at $1 28@$1 30; 17,800 bushels Amber Indiana and Michigan, at $1 31@$1 33; 10,470 bushels White Canadian, at $1 35@$1 36½; 4,900 bushels Kentucky, at $1 38@$1 40, part afloat. Barley is quiet, at 65c.@72c. for new crop. Barley Malt is salable, at 75c.@80c. Rye is scarce, and is held higher; prices are nominal in the absence of sale. Oats are firm; the inquiry is good; sales of Canadian at 33c.@34c.; Western at 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c. Corn is unsettled; the market opened at 57c. for mixed, but with large offerings to arrive; closed heavy, at 56c.; sales of 250,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c. for heated; 54½c.@55½c. for Eastern mixed, and 56c.@57c. for shipping do.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firm, the inquiry is fair; sales 670 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, $15 75@$16 for Clear, and $9 75@$10 for Prime. The Government contract for 9,000 bbls. was taken at $14 53@$14 72 for Mess. Beef is steady; sales 150 bbls., at $10 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for extra. Bacon is firm. The Government contracts for 250,000 lbs. has been taken at 7¾c.@7 93-100c. Cut Meats are steady and in good inquiry. Lard is firm and in good dem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, 26 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate a very dull time there, yesterday, in a military way—the only event worth mentioning being the killing of three or four of our pickets by the rebels, near the Chain Bridge. They belonged to the Second Michigan Regiment. Last night, at dusk, Gen. MCCLELLAN went over the river into Virginia, but his visit was probably only one of observation. It is expected that he will soon have added to his Staff the Count DE PARIS and the Duc DE CHARTRES, whose military services have been tendered to the Government and accepted. Major BUSKENWEIN, late Aid-de-Camp to GARIBALDI, has also been commissioned. No definite action with regard to the case of Gen. FREMONT has yet been taken by the Government.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be of the highest importance. Although we are still without definite knowledge of the result of the second day's fighting at Lexington, and have no positive intelligence that the reinforcements sent to the aid of Col. MULLIGAN, reached their destination in time to be of service in repelling the attacks of PRICE, sufficient has reached us to indicate with tolerable certainty that the National troops were able to hold out against the rebels until the reinforcements arrived. Indeed, a dispatch from Jefferson City states that Gen. LANE had succeeded in forming a junction with Col. MULLIGAN with 4,000 men; and that a body of men from St. Joseph had likewise joined him, while a considerable number were on the way from Jefferson City. The force with which Col. MULLIGAN repelled the attacks of the immense body of rebels brought against him—estimated at thirty thousand—is believed to have been but about thirty-five hundred, consisting of his own brigade, numbering nine hundred; Col. MARSHALL'S Illinois Cavalry, six hundred; a Kansas Regiment; five hundred mounted Home Guards, and five hundred on foot, with only three 6-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars. It was believed, at last accounts, that PRICE would undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off by the National reinforcements, and our next advices may report his entire defeat. Another fight is reported as having taken place at Blue Mills Landing, in which a body of rebels were overtaken and attacked as they were crossing the river. Their loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was about two hundred, while that of the National troops was fifty killed and twenty-five wounded.

The War Department is in the receipt of intelligence that Gen. REYNOLDS, in command of that portion of Gen. ROSECRANS' Army stationed at the Cheat Mountain, has driven the rebels under LEE from their various positions, killing nearly a hundred of them. The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. KIDWELL, was twice surrounded, but succeeded each time in repulsing the enemy, with great gallantry and small loss. The date of this action is not given, but it was probably about the 18th inst.

It was rumored yesterday in Louisville, that BUCKNER, the rebel leader, had advanced with his forces on Elizabethtown, but no confirmation of the rumor has yet reached us. BUCKNER has issued a proclamation, dated the 18th inst., addressed to the people of Kentucky, in which he accuses the Legislature of having been faithless to the will of the people, and sets himself up as the deliverer of the State, in the usual style of rebel bombast. In striking contrast with this document is the proclamation of Gen. ANDERSON, which we publish, in connection with that of BUCKNER, this morning. He announces his assumption of the command of the Department at the request of the Legislature; denounces the invasion of the State by the rebel troops; declares that the invaders must be expelled, and calls upon Kentuckians to drop all distinctions of opinion and rally around the flag which has shielded them so long.

The latest intelligence from the Upper Potomac represents matters in about the same condition as before reported. Occasional skirmishes take place between scouting parties and pickets, in which the casualties are few. An encampment of the rebels was recently shelled by the Second Rhode Island Battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca Creek, and it is thought that several of them were killed. They made no response, probably for the want of artillery. On Wednesday morning last, it was discovered by the pickets near Conrad's Ferry that the rebels, during the night, had commenced and partially constructed an intrenchment about five hundred feet from the shore on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Thirty or forty rounds were fired at the works by one of our light batteries with Gen. STONE'S command, after which nothing was seen of the rebels, and very little of their works. Our dispatches give no indication of the strength of the rebel forces on the other side of the river.

Late intelligence from Richmond indicates that the rebels are becoming discouraged, and specially disaffected towards their new Government—so much so that the discouragement and disaffection find vent in open grumbling. The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th inst., received from the hands of a refugee by the Baltimore *American*, contains a remarkable letter, not originally intended for publication, which, from the initials signed to it, is believed to have been written by FRANKLIN MINER, of Albemarle County. The editor of the *Whig* indorses the writer as among the first in position and intellect in the county. Whoever he is, he expresses the views of the component in good all [illegible] that DAVIS ought to be "spelled up where men can see him;" that WALKER ought to be turned out, and somebody put in his place "with sense enough to attend the duties of it;" that the whole concern, in fact, "is rotten, and stinks!" And the soldiers, he says, are treated like dogs and hogs, with not half enough to eat, and with a likelihood that they will not have half enough to wear. Southern news which we receive from other sources confirm the statements made in this letter relative to the bad state of affairs among the rebels, and especially in their Army. A wholesale panic appears to have spread throughout the South within the past week, induced principally by the preparations of the Government to seize certain important points on the Southern coast. The troops gathered between Richmond and Washington are fast losing confidence in their leaders, and it is believed that thousands of them only await the opportunity to surrender themselves as prisoners of war, so that they may at least obtain enough to eat.

By the steamship *Saxonia*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe to the 11th inst., three days later than by the *Europa*. The outcry of the better portion of the English Press against the policy of sending troops to Canada, had had the effect of causing the Government to suspend the arrangements made for forwarding them, for the present. Instead, there was some talk of sending a combined Anglo-French naval and military expedition against Mexico, to obtain redress for alleged injuries to British and French interests. No change had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. An advance in Breadstuffs is noted, but Provisions continued heavy.

The Rebellion at Ebb Tide.

It is evident, from information which comes to us through Southern journals, and in which the TIMES of to-day is unusually rich, of the condition of the Army, as well as of the Government and the people of the seceding States, that we have already seen the beginning of the end of the rebellion. From its commencement it was easy to see what must be the result of a warfare undertaken by the Southern States on a scale required to meet the power of the North. It was a fair inference, that just so far as the former were inferior to the latter in wealth, just so far would they be in results. The whole, as are all modern wars, other things being equal, was a question of money. We have placed an Army of 150,000 men on the Potomac, thoroughly equipped, and with an admirable commissariat. The South essayed to do the same, but an universal cry arises that its Army is most wretchedly fed and clothed, and as a necessary consequence, has so large a portion of its men upon the sick list as to leave only a skeleton of an Army for active operations. But for this there is no means of transportation for a forward movement, the want of which rendered it impossible for it to follow up any of the advantages gained in the early part of the campaign.

Such are the reasons assigned for the failure of the hopes and expectations of the rebels. But with their usual fatuity, they are as far as ever from comprehending the cause of their disasters. The subject of the wretched condition of their Army was before the Confederate Congress a few days ago, and led to a very acrimonious debate. The whole scapegoat was the commissariat. Exalted encomiums were lavished upon the skill of the military leaders, all whose efforts and strategy were defeated by the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's department, by which the Army was supplied only scantily with a few kinds of food, and hardly at all with clothing or transportation. It was pronounced infamous that the rebellion should be wrecked by such incompetency and knavery. A reform was promised, and perhaps believed in; Mr. WALKER, the rebel Secretary of War was superseded, but without improvement. We are told that the famished Army at Manassas is breakfasting upon potatoes, and that a few days since it was marched for some twenty miles, in double quick time, on a false alarm, with no other stay for its strength. The cry consequently is fiercer than ever, directed against the arch traitor DAVIS himself, who is denounced in the Richmond *Whig*, a rampant secession paper, as utterly incompetent for, and unworthy of the place he holds, and whose removal from office is absolutely necessary for the success of the rebel cause. He is assailed with as much bitterness as is the great object of Southern hatred, President LINCOLN, and the cause is pronounced lost unless he gives immediate place to a better man.

All these things prove the desperate condition of the rebels. When men are animated by no tie but a common hatred, and no purpose but to rivet the chains of human bondage, the first check to their success is enough to turn the hands of each against the other. Each seeks an excuse for himself by criminating his neighbor. They have no principle to serve as a bond of union, and see nothing valuable in their cause but success. But nothing could be more misplaced than the charges against their Quartermaster's Department. This has accomplished prodigies, considering the difficulties with which it had to deal. Its duties could be adequately performed only when it was well supplied with money, and had within reach and in abundance, whatever is required for the maintenance and movement of an army. In the place of money, it had nothing better than Confederate bonds, which are hardly ever taken except through compulsion. We do not think that one person in fifty at the South believes them to be worth a penny. But if the Quartermaster had had a plenty of money, he could not have properly equipped the Army, or have provided the means for its mobilization. We have only to consider the time required at the North for putting the National Army on a war footing, with all our unbounded means in money, and in our facilities for manufacturing, and for importing what we cannot produce. It is perfectly plain, that had we changed places with the rebels, keeping our preponderance in numbers, which are as four to one, we should have regarded our cause as utterly hopeless. The rebellion consequently will owe its defeat more to what it lacks, than what we possess. Its commissariat can do no more than it has done, nor, in fact, half so much for the future. It is rapidly exhausting the scanty supplies it found at the commencement of the war. So far, it has been in partnership with the season, which has supplied, in effect, food and clothing. Winter is approaching, when Southern uniforms, fitted to the hot weather of Summer, must give place to something to protect from Winter's cold; when tents must be provided; cured and salted provisions take the place of fresh meats which can only be furnished in the Summer season. Where all these things are to come from, requiring untold millions of hard dollars and material in the greatest abundance, we cannot see. They do not exist in the South; they can neither be manufactured or imported. They must be charmed into existence in some way or other, they cannot come in the dull, prosaic way in which they are provided at the North and in other countries.

In Virginia the rebellion is pretty well starved out before our troops have quitted their intrenchments. Every day is weakening it. In a few months more it will be utterly unable to offer any effectual resistance to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army. With the limited resources of the rebels, their Army of 150,000 or 100,000 men cannot long be kept together. The only hope of the rebels was to hold out till October, when they believed the North would be exhausted, and England and France would open their ports. These dreams must have pretty much passed away. The scanty results of a year's industry is still in the hands of the planters, not a dollar of which is available for the war. Those of the North are turned into money as fast as realized. With such poverty on one side and wealth on the other, there can be no more doubt about the result than can be due to any natural law. It will be hastened by the anarchy which must soon everywhere prevail among the rebels. Rebellion had only to receive a check to cause its leaders to be everywhere execrated. It already threatens Southern society with destruction. It has not realized a single one of its boasts, nor can it. It is only unmitigated evil. As we do not believe that men deliberately prefer their ruin to their prosperity, there must be, to-day, hosts at the South eager to return to the peaceful bosom of the old Confederacy. The movement of our forces southward, will soon enable this sentiment to express itself, when, with the force we can put into the field, with the weakness of the rebels, and eagerness to escape from the effects of the rebellion, it cannot be long before it must be reduced to entire submission.

Western Virginia—The Battle on Gauley River.

The recently reported victory of Gen. ROSECRANS over FLOYD, in Western Virginia, at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, turns out to be, after all, a very indecisive and unsatisfactory one. After a gap had been left in our lines, to afford FLOYD an opportunity for an entrance, for the purpose of entrapping him and capturing his command, the rebel General has been allowed to slip off, after a battle, with little substantial harm, leaving to our troops only a few barren trophies, and the nominal honor of a victory. The very brief report of Gen. ROSECRANS offers no adequate explanation of this unsuccessful result; but the full reports received from other sources throw a very distinct light upon the subject.

The expedition appears to have set out from Clarksburgh, where it had been for some time in careful preparation. The precise object of the movement was very judiciously and successfully concealed, so that, up to the moment of its departure, no one was aware of the real point at which the blow was to be struck. "On the last day of Summer"—that is, we suppose, on Aug. 31—the expedition started. The distance of the enemy was about 100 miles, and the first great mistake seems to have been in not pushing forward with adequate rapidity. "Vexatious delays" are spoken of, which prolonged the period of the journey whole days, and it was not till the 10th of September that the advance of the Army arrived within striking distance of the enemy. FLOYD had a full proportion among his troops of excellent cavalry, and his scouts seem to have hung around our Army for a great portion of this period. The result was, that he was perfectly aware of ROSECRANS' approach, and had ample opportunity to fortify himself in a strong position. His line stretched directly across the road, by which alone he could be approached, and rested at either end upon a bend of the Gauley River. Not only did he fortify himself, but he continued to collect ample and exact information as to the number and character of our forces; evidence of which was found among the papers which he left behind him in his flight. But the most serious disadvantage seems to have been, that besides his fortifications in front, he had time to construct a bridge in his rear; and so to provide the means of easy retreat in case he should find our attack too formidable. At the same time the destruction of the bridge would impede our pursuit.

Of all these advantages FLOYD, who has never been charged with any neglect of his personal safety, carefully availed himself; and when our troops advanced to the attack, they found him posted behind a long line of fortifications, which commanded by a strong battery the road in front, and formed a most serious obstacle to our approach.

The attack seems to have been made by Gen. BENHAM, with all the vigor which he formerly showed in the pursuit of GARNETT, but it was poorly seconded. Considerable time elapsed before troops were sent forward to his support. Still, when at length Col. SMITH—a West Point officer of great merit and energy—did come up, a slight attack was made upon the enemy's extreme right, which disclosed fully the weakness of that end of his line. Col. SMITH then posted his men within short musket range, in preparation for general assault, and Col. MCCOOK'S brigade, coming up somewhat late, reached the field in the highest spirits, and enthusiastic in their desire for a battle. No troops ever showed greater eagerness for a decisive stroke; and with an attack by this brigade in front by the road, combined with one from the Germans on our right, and another from Col. SMITH on the left, the aspect of affairs was such that a single rush over a short exposed hill would, in Col. SMITH'S opinion, have ended the matter.

At this critical stage of the action, when one vigorous quarter of an hour would in all probability have captured FLOYD'S whole Army, Gen. ROSECRANS seems to have faltered. He gave orders to withdraw from the conflict. "We waited impatiently for the assault," says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "but alas! as the brigade came down, they were met by peremptory orders from Gen. ROSECRANS. He had been examining the plan of storming in front, right over the principal redoubt of the enemy, which HARTSUFF had originated and begged authority to carry out, and he had resolved to countermand the permission to attempt it." An additional reconnoissance was ordered on the enemy's left—the troops penetrated to the very parapet of the rebels *and retired!* The whole Army was drawn off for the night with the intention of renewing *the reconnoissance* on the next day, preparatory to a general assault, and in the night, FLOYD already half beaten and with some of his guns silenced, secretly drew off to a place of safety, destroyed the bridge which the slow advance of ROSECRANS had enabled him to construct, and saved his Army from absolute destruction. The very object for which FLOYD was allowed to occupy the position he assumed, seems to have been lost by the tardiness and irresolution of the commanding officer. A long series of calculated movements was rendered abortive, and the labors and privations of our brave troops, and the loss of many valuable lives, were incurred almost in vain.

We are not surprised to learn that there is some apprehension that FLOYD might make a rapid march to Gauley Bridge and concentrate with WISE in an attack on Cox. But if this should indeed be the movement of the rebel commander, it would display in very striking light the mismanagement which has characterized the expedition of Gen. ROSECRANS. If this course is not taken by FLOYD, it will be much more, we are persuaded, from his want of generalship than from any vigor of his opponent. Plainly, our Army has incurred a very serious hazard in thus allowing the escape of the enemy. We can hardly imagine a more judicious move than that which is here suggested. If it had been FLOYD'S aim to entrap his opponent, he could scarcely have managed better had he been allowed to plan the movement, than thus to draw ROSECRANS up into the mountains—to hold his intrenchments just long enough to convey the idea that he designed to give battle in earnest, and then to slip off, and by a hasty march—a manœuvre in which ROSECRANS is evidently no match for him—unite with WISE to overpower Cox's Division and reconquer the valley of the Kanawha. We trust fervently that it may not be so. We do not believe that he possesses the skill to plan such a stroke; but we should prefer to have some more efficient security against it than is at present afforded by the questionable capacity and vigor of the commander to whom our interests in that most important district are intrusted.

The City Health Department.

The Commissioners now engaged in revising the Charter of this City lately solicited suggestions, in the line of improvement or reform, from the officials in charge of the various Bureaus of the Municipal Government. Mr. DELAVAN, of the City Inspector's Department, has already responded for his branch, in a characteristic report—characterized, we mean, by those small assaults on the medical profession, and on the rules of grammar, which are chronic with him—but which contains, nevertheless, some good suggestions for the organization into one Health Department of the various bodies which now nominally attend to the sanitary interests of New-York. Good in the main, we mean, and as far as they go—though the Inspector has certain prejudices, enmities and interests which perhaps prevent him from treating some parts of the subject with perfect justice and disinterestedness.

It can be truly said, to begin with, that there could not well be anything invented more inefficient and worthless than the present system of managing the sanitary affairs of this great City. We have (1) the so-called "Board of Health," consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, who know nothing, and care less, about sanitary science, and who—we have the authority of Mr. DELAVAN for saying it—have not held a single meeting this year to consider the sanitary necessities of the City; (2) the "Commissioners of Health," composed of six persons—among whom is the Inspector himself—who have neither power nor authority to take any efficient action whatever; and (3) the City Inspector's Department, comprising a chief officer and forty-four Health Wardens, a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and various other incongruous bureaus—which have too long been a sort of sinecure hospital for broken-down political hacks. There are thus about a hundred and twenty individuals altogether, mostly Ward politicians and their hangers-on, concerned in the care of the public health of New-York. Of course, under such auspices, the thing is hardly attended to at all; and the consequences appear in our frightful annual bills o mortality.

The defeat, year after year, of the Metropolitan Health bill before the Legislature shows that it is useless to look for direct, effective action in this matter from the authorities of the State. "From the very nature of our elections," says the Inspector's report, "there can be no improvement expected in the present state of things, so far as the Common Council are concerned; and the remedy, apparent to every one, must consist in the adoption of laws transferring the power of sanitary regulation to some other authority, of a different order of instruction in sanitary science." It is to be hoped now that the Charter Commissioners, having ample power in the premises, will submit to the people some enlightened, scientific scheme for the conservation of the health of the Metropolis, worthy of the mighty interests involved.

Mr. DELAVAN suggests to the Commissioners that, in lieu of the present Board of Health and Commissioners of Health, a new Health Department be organized, to consist of the Mayor, City Inspector, State Health Officer, Chairman of the Commissioners of Public Charities, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Presidents of the five City Dispensaries, and three physicians chosen by the Trustees of each of the Dispensaries; and also that the present system of Health Wardens be abolished, and their duties be assigned to the visiting physicians of the Dispensaries, who shall receive as compensation the pay now allowed to the former. The groundwork of reform, he argues, is to be found in our present Dispensary system, the powers of usefulness of which may be so extended as to meet most, if not all, the sanitary requirements of the day. Under this admirable system, even now, half of the City's annual illness is gratuitously relieved; and the Dispensary physicians, with their large experience in the abodes of the destitute, the squalid and the unhealthy, would at once furnish the material for the basis of an efficient sanitary police, always on hand, always watchful and observant of the health of the City. The Department would thus also be removed from the pernicious influences of partisan politics, and the sanitary interests of the people would be cared for at a cost much less than is possible under the present absurd system, and trifling in comparison with the expense incurred in England or France for the performance of similar duties. It may seem somewhat strange, perhaps, that the Inspector should recommend that there should be such a large proportion of "doctors" in the new Board, as he bitterly complains, both here and in his annual reports, that nearly all the embarrassments thrown in the way of his plans for sanitary reform have come from "doubting and disputing doctors," and that these gentry never made a "single sanitary improvement, or even a practical suggestion," while they controlled the Department over which he now presides. But the recommendation is, withal, such a good one, and the compliment so well deserved by the devoted men who labor among the poor with such constancy and patience, that we cheerfully overlook the inconsistency.

Mr. DELAVAN makes an ardent appeal for his own retention in office, under such pleas as, first, that the City Inspector is a necessary adjunct in the proposed plan of reform—which he does not show; second, that the City Inspector should be a non-professional or layman—which he shows by a bit of logic that would have greatly tickled ARISTOTLE; third, that he has promptly performed whatever he has been ordered to do by the constituted authorities—which is to say but little, and to do almost nothing; lastly, that the tenure of this office should be fixed and certain—which is true only when the office is needed, and a capable and honest man fills it. We think that now that the Commissioners have in hand the whole work of reconstructing our Municipal Bureaus, it would be better that the City Inspector's Department, as now organized, should be altogether abolished, and its various Bureaus assigned elsewhere.

We would suggest, also, that in addition to the officers and agents proposed by the City Inspector for the new Health Department, the Charter Commissioners make provision for its obtaining the authoritative counsel and advice of that body of scientific gentlemen in this Metropolis who have devoted special attention to the intricate subject of sanitary science—the "so-called sanitarians" of Inspector DELAVAN. It is now altogether too late in the day to ignore or contemn the teachings of legitimate science in the matter of public health. The latest and most remarkable example of the operation of this new branch of science is found in the beneficent results which have followed the labors of the Sanitary Commission in our Army—the sickness and mortality in the various camps being now, through its labors, reduced to a point probably never before reached by any great army under similar circumstances. Manhattan Island is but a great camping-ground for men, women and children; and the carrying out of the few obvious sanitary laws demonstrated by modern science, would result as beneficently here as in the military cities on the Potomac. Doctors, unfortunately, as men, are not educated in these laws, either theoretically or practically; and though the Dispensary physicians would make an admirable practical sanitary police, they could not act intelligently and efficiently without the aid of those who have made public sanitary law a subject of special investigation. We would suggest, therefore, to the Charter Commissioners that, in reorganizing our Municipal Health Department, they add to its officers either the gentlemen of the Army Sanitary Commission, (nearly all of whom are residents of this City,) or a respectable number of other intelligent masters of the science of public health.

Kentucky Rebels at Fort Lafayette.

We learn that Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, who was among the first persons arrested, in Louisville, for treason, has been ordered to Fort Lafayette for confinement. We know nothing of the evidences of the Ex-Governor's treason; and we know very little, good or bad, of the man himself. He is a gentleman of commanding appearance, and rather courtly in his manners, but rather too gracious and insinuating for perfect sincerity. He has enjoyed, nearly all his life, in Kentucky, the *soubriquet* of "Ephraim Smooth;" and, to an honest, blunt Kentuckian, the name was very expressive of the Ex-Governor's qualities. He had always a few political followers, but never any ardent personal friends.

The Ex-Governor always put a high estimate on his own abilities, and by holding to that estimate with commendable dignity, he succeeded much better, politically, than his talents justified. A few years ago, for instance, he obtained the nomination for Governor of Kentucky, and by virtue of Whig antecedents and his good appearance on the "stump," he was elected. At a later date, he was nominated for Congress in the Ashland District, and had the credit of representing the former constituency of Mr. CLAY. These are the principal successes of Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD'S political life. His name is connected with no measure of State or National policy that will give him a day's purchase of future renown.

In the late campaign for President, Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD was a zealous Bell-Everett man. He was unreservedly for the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." He made a tour to Louisiana, delivering Union speeches at Vicksburgh, and perhaps at Natchez, on his way. Even after secession had begun its treasonable work, the Ex-Governor maintained a sort of white-feather Unionism, that looked to coaxing back the rebels and paying them liberally to lay down their arms. But the strife grew thicker, and the rebel Government began to put the screws to property-holders in their borders. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD felt the pressure. He had a fine cotton plantation on the Mississippi River, near Lake Washington. There was none finer in the State of Mississippi; and there were slaves to work it. It produced a good living for its rotund and easy-going owner, and he did not wish to have JEFF. DAVIS confiscate it. Thus it came about that the Ex-Governor was compelled, at last, to take sides with the rebel States, and against the Union; and hence his present enforced abode at Fort Lafayette, when his presence would be far more advantageous to his pecuniary interests at Lake Washington, superintending the cotton-picking.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD may be a traitor, but he is not a hearty one. He is one by necessity. Neither is he a dangerous man. He is a good feeder, a fair drinker, a lover of cushioned chairs and "$10,000 a year," and would cheerfully exchange his cotton plantation and his politics to-morrow, for a Union home and a good income on Brooklyn Heights. As a conspirator, he is not worthy to be mentioned the same day, or the same night, with MAGOFFIN or BRECKINRIDGE, and we wonder that *he* was taken by the Government and *they* left.

To conclude this personal sketch of the rst State prisoner to be received at Fort Lafayette from Kentucky, we may mention that Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD married Miss LESLEY, of Lexington, Ky., and that he has a numerous family of children, mostly daughters, some of whom are grown and married. His residence was, for many years, in Frankfort, the Capital of the State, but of late years he has divided his time between Louisville and his Mississippi plantation.

Magoffin and Breckinridge.

Why should we have any Fort Lafayette, if MAGOFFIN and BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, be not invited speedily to enter its precincts? That prison fortress has now a taste of traitors, and it literally yawns for the coming of these two men. There will be no poetic justice in punishment, until its portals are opened wide and the prince of rebels enters in.

And why should the Government delay a day to seize and secure BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN? The Louisville *Courier* has been suppressed, and one of its editors, Mr. R. T. DURRETT, arrested. But the *Courier* did nothing worse than publish BRECKINRIDGE'S treasonable speeches and MAGOFFIN'S contumacious vetoes of the Union action of the Legislature, and applaud the same as heroic vindications of Southern rights. The *Courier* was the agent and mouth-piece—BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN the principals and inspirers of the sedition.

MAGOFFIN, especially, is in open war against the Union. The State of Kentucky is invaded by enemies of the Union. The Legislature of Kentucky calls on Gen. ANDERSON, an officer of the Army of the United States, acting under the authority of his Government, to expel the invaders. Gov. MAGOFFIN opposes his will to the loyal action of his State, and by saying "I forbid it," gives "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the United States and bids them stay unopposed in Kentucky! If there be worse treason than this, the course of the rebellion has not developed it.

Why not arrest MAGOFFIN and BRECKINRIDGE at once, and save Kentucky from the further perdition of their presence? Is it because one is an officer of the State, and the other of the United States? That makes the case only so much the worse. They have the more power for evil by reason of their official position; and they are both the more audacious offenders because they have both sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which they now openly defy.

THE TARIFF A SOUTHERN GRIEVANCE.—Mr. THOMAS BAZLEY, who enlightened the recent social science gathering at Dublin with his views upon cotton, has scattered others of his rays upon the deliberations of the Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Manchester. The scope of his argument remains without alteration. Mr. BAZLEY believes that England cannot too soon render itself independent of American caprice and hostility; and that, without waiting upon the event of the war, every energy should be directed to converting the tropics into cotton fields. In all these things the lecturer is unmistakably right. He only goes wrong, as Englishmen uniformly do, either through willfulness, or an ignorance which the national self-conceit renders incurable, when he inquires into American questions, and endeavors to define the issues which separate the loyal from the insurgent States. Thus:

"Of the commercial policy of the United States of America, censures can scarcely be too severe. In the Northern States protection has prevailed, and the people of the South have been compelled to pay extravagant and monopolist prices for the manufactures produced by their labor, and which, in the form of cotton, has been received in this country free from every tax. The North has robbed the South by unjust exactions, and the South has robbed the negro of life and liberty!"

So BAZLEY. And now for the historical fact, which has been so often reiterated as to have grown almost into a platitude. The doctrine of protection originated at the South. At the very outset of our Federal system, it was obvious that the Slave States were interested in having the cost of Government paid by indirect rather than direct taxation; because by the terms of the Constitution, the latter system would fall heavily upon their slaves, while the former would leave slave labor wholly untaxed. The Custom-house was, therefore, a Southern institution; and, while free-trade has been the staple of Pro-Slavery declamation, its necessary attendant, direct taxation, has always prevented a Southern representation in Congress, Mr. BOYLE of South Carolina excepted, from voting for an abandonment of the present method of securing income. It is quite safe to say that the revolution which is attempted in 1861, would have occurred in 1842, had the North then insisted upon the substitution of direct taxes for custom revenues. The rebel government, itself, dare not venture upon that substitution. The truth is, that small as is the relative population of the rebel States, the power of consuming foreign articles is infinitely smaller, so that the people of the States now in revolt, constituting, numerically and superficially, nearly one-half of the Union, have never paid more than one-eighth of the annual Custom-house duties. Thus, with their productive classes entirely freed from taxation, and the unproductive classes consuming but little of foreign origin, the South has, through high duties, thrown the cost of supporting the Government upon the North, where it will always be willing to leave it. It is a pity that the bad dispositions of BAZLEY do not better cohere with facts so palpable.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SAGINAW FIRED UPON.—The following is from the Hong Kong *Register* of July 12:

"The United States paddle-steamer *Saginaw*, which left this port a few days ago for a cruise in search of the missing crew of the American bark *Myrtle*, returned to this port yesterday, after an unsuccessful cruise down the coast.

The *Saginaw* proceeded along the coast and dropped anchor at Kin-hone, thinking this the most likely place to gain intelligence concerning the missing objects of her mission. As soon, however, as the anchor was let go, a fort situated on a very commanding eminence opened fire upon the *Saginaw*, without giving her any warning whatever. The shots from the fort were well directed, and supposed to be fired from 24-pounders; one shot went whistling through among her rigging, and only a few feet above the quarter-deck; the other shots also struck very near to the *Saginaw*, but none of the three shots that were fired from the fort took effect.

The *Saginaw* was not lying at this time in a position to return the fire with any likelihood of success, and she weighed anchor and steamed off a little, until she got bristled up ready for a brush. She then came in again, and saw many men moving about the fort, when she immediately opened fire upon the fort with shot and shell. One shell burst immediately over the fort, when an explosion was heard, and a magazine supposed to have been blown up after the *Saginaw* had fired six shots without a return of her fire from the fort. The *Saginaw* shaped her course and steamed away for Hong Kong."

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Condemned Government Horses—An Important City Railroad to be Built—Vigor of the Government—A Jacksonian Policy.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

It is announced in the city papers that a sale of condemned Government horses took place on Georgetown Heights, day before yesterday. I have been informed that seven hundred were condemned, and that the sales averaged from 3½ cents to $10! It is also said, I know not how truly, that the average of these prices is to rule in all future sales of the kind, and, if it be true, the jockeys and others hereabouts are in a way to be well supplied with the raw material of trade on their own terms. I respectfully call the attention of the head of the War Department to this traffic. I have not yet sufficiently looked into the matter to pronounce decisively upon the character of the business, but my information would indicate the necessity of circumspection by those in authority. There is, to say the least, a fine opportunity for frauds connected with the condemnation and sale of horses; and as these transactions seem to be carried on upon wholesale principles, it is not asking too much of the War Department to call upon its chiefs to supervise them in person. The necessity for these immense sales argues a want of circumspection or honesty in those who made the purchases for Government; and if the very low prices which the condemned horses brought are to be taken as the standard for future valuations, the Secretary of War should look well to the character of those appointed to inspect and condemn them. I understand that very inferior animals were sold on Monday, and what I particularly desire to call attention to, is the duty of watchfulness, that much better horses are not hereafter condemned and sold at the low average price, say four or five dollars, already established.

It is a little singular that this important sale was not extensively advertised, so that the public could be prepared for it. It may be that an advertisement was stuck into some quiet corner of a newspaper, although I did not see it or hear of it. We have three daily organs here, and certainly they would have called attention to a matter of such general popular as well as Governmental concern, if it had been known to their reporters in advance. I must insist on behalf of the people, as well as of the Treasury, that the next sale be made widely known. There has been, in times past, a good deal of Government advertising, in which no one but the publisher, felt an interest; but these sales of condemned property would justify the dispensation of very extensive patronage to the advertising columns of the organs. Even beggars will go on horseback, if the price of the animal is to be brought down to thirty-seven cents; and it is fair to presume that they will be able to purchase damaged hay and oats, to feed them, at corresponding rates.

It is said that the Government contemplates the immediate construction of a Railroad through the city, from a point near the dépôt at the foot of the Capitol, to the Georgetown ferry. This ought to have been done three months ago, but it will become almost essential when the Winter sets in. The immense number of wagons employed in hauling stores between these points would render all our principal streets impassable in the Winter, there being no paving on any of them except Pennsylvania-avenue, and even that is very light and much worn. It is now about sixteen years since that principal thoroughfare was paved with round stone, and it is doubtful if it would stand the wear and tear of a month if the Government wagons were turned upon it. It is said that the proposed Railroad will be laid in K-street, which runs by the Northern Market, and strikes the Avenue at the Washington Monument, near Georgetown. It is as wide as the avenues, and would admit of a double track without impairing its utility as a thoroughfare for carriages.

There should also be other tracks laid down for like military reasons, and especially along Seventh-street as far as the toll gate. This road would intersect the former at the market. The river road from Georgetown to the Chain Bridge, as the wooden structure four miles beyond that place is called, is perfectly level, and a track might be laid without the necessity of making an embankment six inches high in any part of the distance; while all the travel in vehicles and on horseback could be turned upon a parallel road which runs upon the high ground. From Georgetown to Alexandria the canal affords every facility for the transportation of supplies to the extended and populous line of encampments and fortifications upon its banks; while from the further end of the Long Bridge a railroad extends to Alexandria, which, though now disused, might be put in a complete state of repair in a few hours. It would thus be easy, and at a trifling expense, for the Government to supersede the use of wagons in conveying supplies to the immense encampments in this vicinity; and the saving of horses and wagons would pay the cost of the outlay. At the end of the war companies will be glad to take these roads off the hands of the Government at something like their cost.

The continuation of the railroad through Georgetown to the Chain Bridge, would have the advantage of saving the loss of time and the expense of a transshipment to the Canal, which runs parallel to the proposed route.

If the war lasts during the Winter, facilities of transportation such as are here suggested, will become almost indispensable, from the condition of the streets and roads. The wagons will mire in the streets, and those in the rear will be crowded upon them, until there will be room neither to go forward nor to turn back.

The vigor displayed by the Government in arresting the Maryland traitors is worthy of all praise. It is believed that a deep-laid plot existed for declaring the State out of the Union, and raising a rebellion in concert with the rebels on the other side of the river, who were at the same time to attack Washington, and cross the river above and below the city. The traitors believed that the people, or a considerable portion of them, would rise *en masse* at the bidding of the Legislature, which would give to the movement the dignity of a legitimate proceeding. None but Secessionists at heart, or miserably weak sticklers for the letter of the Constitution while the whole fabric it supports is being overthrown, will carp at the bold Jacksonian policy which has extinguished the plot. OBSERVER.

English Opinion of American Credit—A Disloyal Commercial House.

A correspondent of one of our importing houses in this City, now in Manchester, writes, dating AUG. 31:

The reports by the last steamer of the united action of the Banks with reference to the Loan of the National Government, and the evidence foreshadowing the willingness of the people to respond to the wants of the Treasury, have given a very different tone to the conversation in circles where American affairs are talked of in this city. Since the battle of "Stone Bridge" it has been humiliating to all with the natural and commendable love of nationality which I profess to have, to hear the courage of our people reflected upon, and our Government maligned, by members of firms who have made every dollar they possess in their dealings with the North. It will not be forgotten, I trust, in all future time, that the head-quarters of the Secessionists who rendezvous here, is always to be found with the well known American house of THORNTONS, who, for all time in my memory, have been so liberally patronized by the merchants of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. For my part, I want no commerce or dealings with those who even harbor those who are banded together in efforts to destroy our country and Government.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days since, in a number of your paper, "Senex" inquires, "*What shall we do with the slaves?*"—if, indeed, American Slavery shall be brought to an end during the progress of the present war. My reply to the question has been delayed by sickness—and may not be very satisfactory when given—but in the mean time I have been pleased to see in the TIMES a very clear and considerate answer from the pen of Mr. LYON.

This question has been the great difficulty in fixing upon any acceptable method of emancipation in time past. Theorists have not been able to dispose of this great black population and put it out of the way, when set free, as they supposed themselves obligated to do—and perhaps it is still for most conservative minds, who wish to see the end of their works from the beginning, the great difficulty in determining the national policy towards Slavery which should now be adopted. But it will be found that the difficulty vanishes and the answer to the question becomes easy, natural, indeed inevitable, just as the necessity for emancipation increases. The difficulty is all in theory; as a necessary fact to be accomplished, it will be found simple and easy.

For indeed the difficulties and apprehended evils have been mostly imaginary. We have been kept aloof from the true and natural answer by false and unfounded fears. Our natural prejudice against color has led us the more readily to distrust the blacks and believe assertions to their hurt without reason and contrary to good sense. Set them free—and what shall be done with them then?—who knows the result of such an experiment?—and we have not dared to answer the question simply and ingenuously, because the slaveholder, in his aversion to emancipation, has conjured up all manner of fearful consequences if the black population are made free and placed in the legal and civil condition of other free laboring men. Slaveholders have professed to be so horror-struck at the thought that we have also shrunk from the proposition as unkind, rash and full of indefinite terrors. So we have hastened to atone for all such radical thoughts by admitting, without proof or good reason, that the blacks cannot safely or properly be made free and remain where they are. Do not those who advocate their emancipation assume the responsibility of their future good behavior?—(and, prithee, of the masters too?)—and so we cling to the supposition that we must do something with them or leave them in bondage; and we have not dared to ask the natural question, Why do anything with them, but give them the freedom of other men and make them the equals of other men in their legal privileges and civil rights? The great difficulties apprehended are not those of reason and judgment, not those of actual experience, but simply imaginary, and, I may say, to a great extent monstrous. I have lived for many years at the South, know the character of the blacks well, and also the condition of society there—and I am positive that all this fear of evil consequences upon emancipation has come from the constant efforts of slaveholders to frighten the friends of the black and the people generally from any such purpose. Pride and self-interest are the source of this Southern dread—and "What will you do with them?" is the great humbug with which slaveholders have been frightening the country into acquiescence with their unrighteous domination.

The permanent intermixture of such a number of free blacks in the population of the country may not seem desirable, but the choice is not between admitting them to remain or sending them away, but between having them in the community as slaves or as freemen. And I am confident in saying that emancipation cannot by any possibility make matters worse; indeed, judging from the present peril into which Slavery has brought the nation, I feel certain that its abolition must be for the better. The objection in the minds of Southern slaveholders is not against the blacks remaining in the country—this they desire, and this will be the case if they are held as slaves; nor is it against having them around, and holding intercourse with them, for, if free, their association with the whites becomes no nearer, and their presence and influence in society no more positive—indeed, the separation between the whites and blacks would thus be increased, and not lessened. There is no such radical aversion at the South to a black population as an element in society. The Southern master objects simply to the idea of a legal equality, that he should lose his relative position, and the black be made his equal in legal rights and privileges. This, and this alone, is the terrible thing which he fears. But, if the slaves are set free they must enjoy the same legal protection and privileges as other men; color has nothing to do with justice, and can make no difference in constitutional rights, but all legal distinctions, South or North, founded on color must cease. Why, then, are we to do anything with these freemen but leave them their liberty under the broad shield of the Constitution of the country, to enjoy the same protection and observe the same restrictions of law which encircle the lives and property and enjoyments of other men? In no way will their influence in the Southern communities be made worse by their being made free.

What could be done with them? They are needed where they are—they could not be spared—their places as laborers could not readily be filled, and their immediate removal would be a far heavier blow at Southern interests than their emancipation on the soil. Though so bitterly opposed to the freedom of the blacks, the Southern planters would still be dependent upon them if free, and would hold on to them, and by no means consent to their removal. Not for the interests of the white man shall we be asked to remove the blacks, nor will the white man need any especial protection from his black neighbors, but only such as just and equal laws will give him. There will be a far greater necessity for protecting the black from the continuance of old wrong, from habitual oppression, and from unjust and partial legislation, which may be attempted. For the present, the interests of the South, no less than the necessities of the case, demand that the blacks remain where they are when set free from bondage. Great and sudden changes in the industry of a country are likely to prove disastrous. It is possible, however, that by degrees these black laborers may be dispensed with, and their places filled with whites—but this must be left to the determination of future events and influences. And it is possible, also, that in time to come, when an active and extensive commerce shall exist between the United States and Africa, the number of blacks in this country will be greatly diminished by a natural and free emigration to a land offering to them greater hopes and a true and honorable independence.

It will be seen I have no difficulty in my own mind about the disposition to be made of the slaves when freed and placed under the protection and restraints of just and equal laws. It is not only safe to leave them where they are, but it is the only safe, practicable and desirable method. They cannot be spared at present. We are not to overturn the very foundations of society and of life—we only change the slaves into freemen. The great difficulty will be to secure to these black freemen their just and legal rights until they learn to understand them and become able themselves to demand and maintain them. Self-interest, however—the self-interest of the planters themselves—may come in to aid in accomplishing this, when they find themselves dependent for the comforts of life, not upon slaves, but upon men free to go where they can do best, and free to labor for those who treat them with the greatest kindness.

So soon as emancipation is a determined fact, to which planters must conform and make the best of it, it will be found that all questioning about the "what to do with them" has vanished. The question will not be asked at the South, but in its stead, "How shall we retain them and secure their continued labors?" Z. B.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Influence of the United States in South America—Gen. Mitre—His Army—Volunteers—Gen. Urquiza—His Troops—President Derqui—Cordoban—Martial Law—Business Dull—Cause of it—Uruguay—Exports, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

At the inauguration of President LINCOLN, when many supposed there would be two Governments made out of one, there was a strong sentiment here in favor of doing the same thing in the Argentine Republic. But now that the integrity of the Union is likely to be maintained, we have the anomaly of having two hostile armies in the field, both contending for the same thing, the Constitution as it is. The question is the *manner* of the incorporation of Buenos Ayres. I is expected that, whatever be the fate of the armies or their leaders, Buenos Ayres will be incorporated in the Republic. Mutual recrimination, as to the violation of compacts and constitutions, have led to the present pitch of hostility.

Gen. MITRE is at the head of about 10,000 troops already in camp. They are well prepared, and are the best drilled, paid, fed, and armed troops ever gathered in this country. The question at issue being such an abstraction, they have not much enthusiasm, nor are they eager to leave work and home for the low rates of the soldier. So rare is it to volunteer, that whenever a half-dozen names of volunteers can be gathered, they are paraded as the heroes of the day. Thousands liable to bear arms are in some manner or other hiding away.

Gen. URQUIZA, always invulnerable on his own soil, and irresistible abroad, seems to hesitate as to taking the aggressive. He is Ex-President, but Captain-General of all the national forces. President DERQUI has gone with a *posse* to put down a threatened rebellion in Cordova, and he seems neither able to finish it nor to come away. He first declared martial law for forty days, and then for ninety more, and his work is absorbing the men and the resources of the nation. URQUIZA thus enfeebled, will most likely conclude a peace satisfactory to this Province.

Arming steamers and withdrawing them from commerce, and subtracting 10,000 men from industrial pursuits, are events that must tell on trade in every way. As might be supposed, workmen are scarce and trade dull. We have little or no produce at this season to send away, and money is scarce. During the last month only 13,000 cattle were killed, and only 25,000 hides exported, none of which went to the United States. The railroad works on, doubling its fare on the days of festivity, and last month saved upwards of $1,400 Spanish on its 25 miles.

Our sister Republics are peaceable, and no doubt make money off our quarrels. In the last month Uruguay exported produce to the amount of $2,333,000 Spanish, on which the duties were nearly a half million of hard dollars. Of this $125,147 worth of produce went to the United States.

Señor ESTEVEN RAMMS has succeeded in effecting a loan, and establishing a company for the navigation of the Salado River in the Confederation. The capital of the Company is £240,000 sterling. That river is navigable for 1,100 miles, and it is the only water outlet of the interior provinces, which consume $6,000,000 Spanish worth of European products annually. The Argentine Republic guarantees an annual interest of 9 per cent. on the capital on all the excess of capital over £100,000. The Company has also guaranteed to it 50 per cent. of all the duties collected on that river, and a grant of 2,700 square miles of the best selected lands of the great Salado Valley. Do such chances occur in northern Republics?

The almost total failure of the wheat crops this year has given a high price to American flour, and the limited quantity known to be on the way, gives holders confidence. Richmond has sold at $11 50 in bond. Almost all other articles imported from the United States command now good prices, such as starch, sugar, rice. White pine lumber sells readily at $48 to $50 per 1,000 feet.

The products of the country show an evident decline. For a wonder, a month has passed without a single article being exported to the United States.

The steamer *Corrientes* was taken as a prize, on the 22d of July, by the National authorities at Rosario. She was English built, and was brought here and sold to a native Company, but she was placed under the United States flag by the American Consul in Paraguay, and under that flag she was taken. We have no Minister here now to look after our flag, but Americans here hope that this outrage may not be forgotten when he comes.

Grand honors are decreed in memory of the gallant Count CAVOUR.

Paraguay in the last month exported the worth of $186,243 Spanish, and imported $97,751 Spanish, with an aggregate of duties of $37,000 Spanish.

We have fourteen American ships in port, all of them either going to Europe or, with ballast, going home.

The New-York Tablet and Its Late Editor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publishers of the *New-York Tablet*, in the issue of that paper for the week ending 21st instant, announce my withdrawal from the editorial department of that paper, which I have conducted for the past three years. Had they contented themselves with that announcement, I should not trouble you or the public with this communication, but, in the same issue they make statements respecting the termination of my connection with the *Tablet*, so shamelessly and glaringly false, and so unjust to me, that in justice to myself I cannot suffer them to pass without contradiction. The briefest plan is to state the facts of my connection with the *Tablet*. It may, after all, perhaps, be as well that the Government and the people should know who are really their friends and who are their enemies.

When I consented to take editorial charge of the *Tablet*, it was agreed that, in case my editorial course should not suit the views of the publishers, and they should consequently desire my withdrawal, I should receive at least four months' notice of the fact.

From the day that South Carolina first threatened to secede, I unreservedly denounced the secession doctrine, and from the first stigmatized secession as rebellion to be put down by the strong arm of the Government. Of the three partners, publishers of the *Tablet*, but one is a citizen of the United States. Two of them have been out-spoken sympathizers with the rebellion, and one of them so violently as to express a hope that "the brave soldiers who left this City to defend the Capital might never return; that the National vessels sent to provision Fort Sumter might be blown to a nameless place," &c. His strong sympathy with rebellion is well known, and has been expressed within a very short period. The third partner only transferred his residence to this City about a year ago, from the British Provinces, whence he has brought a positive hatred of this country, its institutions (except Slavery) and its people. The strong position which my views of duty and loyalty caused me to take was naturally very offensive to the publishers of the *Tablet*. They desired to preserve a Baltimorean "neutrality" between the Union and the rebellion. When Sumter fell I seized the occasion to testify my loyalty, in weal or woe, to the old flag. On the day of the appearance of my article on that subject, I received a letter from the publishers of the *Tablet*, informing me that as I had introduced *politics* into the paper, my connection with it should cease at the end of the current volume—in two weeks from that date. I replied to the publishers, that the question of Union or Disunion was, for all good citizens, a *national*, not a *political* one: and being determined not to allow the paper, at that critical juncture, to get into disloyal hands, I reminded them of the conditions on which I had accepted the editorial charge of the *Tablet*, and declared that I should insist on their observance. They denied their own words, and asked if I had any *written* proof of them. They were answered, that when necessary the proof would be forthcoming, and then the question whether I had fulfilled my part of the contract would be a question for a jury. The magnificent awakening of the people, doubtless, made the publishers rather nervous with regard to the disclosures which testing the question in a court of law might make, and I heard no more from them in regard to it for a time. I continued my course of unreserved and unhesitating loyalty to the Government.

But with the news of the disaster at Bull Run came a renewed attack of the "neutrality" fever, and I was once more besieged by the publishers, who had come to the conclusion that "the North could never conquer the South." I was all this time, however, in receipt of letters, private and for publication, from many readers, thanking me for the stand I had taken from the beginning, and saying that my course had won the approval of men of all parties and creeds. The four months' notice being terminated last week, I sent for one of the publishers and informed him that the period originally agreed upon having elapsed, I resigned his journal into his hands. He did not seem to expect this, and suggested that I should continue to edit the paper, to which I made no reply. My article on the letter of Archbishop HUGHES, which was in type before I announced my withdrawal, was made the pretext for trumping up a charge of "Abolitionism," spiced with inuendoes about "New-England fanaticism," for the purpose of prejudicing a certain class against any statements I might make. As I said before, however, I should have troubled the public with none, had the publishers of the *Tablet* merely announced my withdrawal from their paper; the public have more important matters to think of now.

As to the charge that I introduced "politics" into the *Tablet*, I need only state that within the last few weeks, (just before the *Daily News, Freeman's Journal*, &c., were excluded from the mails,) the senior partner, the only one who is not an alien, came to me, and after expressing his dissatisfaction with the course of the paper "for the past few months," declared, in language rather profane, that he "wanted a Democratic paper," (*à la Daily News.*) He also declared that he wanted none but "Democratic items" published, not even official documents emanating from the Government. He was told, if he desired such a paper, he would have to make it himself. In the very last business conversation I had with one of the publishers, it was made a subject of complaint that, in my articles, I designated the Secessionists as "rebels" and "traitors."

And now I leave the publishers of the *Tablet* to conduct their "Catholic" paper to suit their own ends, though I may have a right to protest, with many others, against their borrowing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil, mammon or treason in.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
THE LATE EDITOR OF THE "TABLET."
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

Stuff for Soldiers—The West Point Students.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The annexed brief editorial in the TIMES, of Sept. 18, is calculated, it is thought, to mislead the public in their estimate of the services that the Military Academy can render in the present crisis; and it may therefore not be out of place to set the matter in what would seem its true light:

"We have previously called attention to the large amount of available material of the best kind for military officers, which we possess in the upper classes of the West Point Cadets. The young men, members of the first and second classes, have been under the best of military training, theoretical and practical, for the terms of three or two years, and are now abundantly able and willing to assume positions in which they can serve the country that has educated them. Some, moved by a noble ardor, and despairing of graduating in reasonable time, have preferred accepting commissions in our volunteer Army to an inglorious activity at West Point. That they are considered by the War Department well fitted to enter on active duty, is evident, from the fact that during the month of July an order was received by the head of the Academy to graduate the two upper classes, and send them on immediately to Washington. Presently, however, the order was countermanded, though why, nobody knows. Let the young men be put into harness."

That the young men in the classes referred to "are now abundantly able," however willing, "to serve the country" efficiently, is somewhat questionable to those who have examined the subject thoroughly. They have had only a *part* of the practical training, and, thus far, *none* of the theoretical special teaching which would qualify them for commissions in any branch of the Army. In truth, to any one acquainted with the *curriculum* of studies at West Point, it is hardly doubtful whether the members of these classes would render services above the grade of respectable drill-sergeants if now sent into the field. In resigning and taking commissions in the volunteers, these young men neither do justice to the country nor to themselves—to the country, which they have bound themselves to serve for a certain period, and which has partially fulfilled its obligations to them; to themselves, as they thus assume responsibilities for which they are not qualified by sufficient education and training. To infer that they are "well fitted to enter on active duty," from the action of the War Department some time back, is certainly an untenable conclusion, if sober second thought is more reliable than impulse. It is understood that the countermanding of the order referred to has been recently sustained by a Cabinet decision, where the subject was again brought up and discussed in all its bearings.

The object of the Military Academy is to furnish to the country men who have received a thorough scientific, technical and practical training, to make good engineers, artillerists, staff, infantry and cavalry officers. It is this special training which has given such high value to the services of the graduates of this school, and which now commands the almost unlimited confidence of the country in their military capacity. A departure from this, particularly such an one as is recommended in the above article, would send into the Army men who would not merit and could not command this confidence. They would, in fact, be but little if at all superior to tolerably well informed volunteer officers of the same grades. Such a policy if adopted, would be upon a par with the man in the fable who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. With its adoption, West Point *prestige* would soon disappear, and an institution that now receives the respect of the civilized world would hereafter be noted by the motto of Junius, *Stat nominis umbra.* FACT.

Fallacies of the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The London namesake of your able and patriotic journal favors us with an editorial, intended to prove the great difficulty of our ever gaining our point in the present war, and draws from that conclusion the inference that we should at once seek to conclude a peace.

Now, in the first place, whatever may be the ultimate result of the war, policy, honor, and even necessity, demand that it should be carried on until we do better in it than we have done as yet; until it has been shown that valor in the field and wisdom in the council may belong to the Yankee, as well as energy in making money, and cunning in political scheming.

In the second place, what is the real weight of the Thunderer's politico-military argument? We are told to learn from the experience of Europe where the impossibility of national conquest is assumed to have been demonstrated; and the supposition of France attempting to conquer England, or England to conquer France, is held up as an image of the absurdity of our present undertaking.

In Europe, the facility of continued conquest by a nation which has once begun to succeed in war, has been found to be so great, that a general understanding has been entered into, on the basis of the balance-of-power theory, by which all nations hold themselves in readiness to make war upon any one of their number which shall seem about to attain to more than a certain limited amount of power, and to join in arresting the downfall of any one whose fortunes shall have so far failed as to make its existence precarious.

European authors state that the history of their Continent, for the last three hundred years, has been that of a series of struggles, to prevent the establishment of an universal empire by some Power which happened, for the time being, to be stronger than any of its neighbors.

They are fully convinced that if any potentate should get one half of the wealth and of the population of Europe under his control, he would be very apt to subjugate the rest, and that belief is continually before their minds as a motive to national action; and will they yet question the possibility of the United States being able to reëstablish an empire over its own territory, now held from it by an inferior Power.

The *Times* speaks of a supposed undertaking on the part of France to conquer England as an act of "egregious folly," which "the world would laugh at," yet England has done anything but laugh when such an undertaking has been thought to be intended, and I believe that the *Times* itself has insisted on a vigilant maintenance of the naval superiority of England as the only safeguard against it. Now, in point of military resources, England is far from being as much inferior to France, as the rebel Confederacy is to the United States.

It is not, I am aware, the extent of military resources, so much as the ability with which they are used, that decides the fate of war; but, whatever does turn the scales of military fortune, a skillful victor who has once gained a decisive advantage, only needs to be assured against the interference of other Powers, to be able to push his victory to its utmost consequences with less difficulty than it cost him to gain the first step in advance. E.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Friday evening, a rigger named JOSEPH PRICE, while at work on board the ship *Atalanta*, lying at Pier No. 17 East River, accidentally fell from the main deck through the main hatchway into the lower hold. He had several of his ribs broken; was taken to the City Hospital.

Immense Deduction!!

JEFFERS, of No. 573 Broadway,
Offers his entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes at greatly reduced prices. No such opportunity has ever been presented to ladies of New-York, to obtain his goods at such a scale of reduced prices.

JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, MARY, widow of William Ackerman, aged 46 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Alfred Kollmeyer, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Ackerman, corner of East 84th-st. and Avenue A, this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M.

SLATER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at No. 37 Summit-st., GEORGE J. SLATER, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Sunday,) from Emanuel Church, corner of President and Smith sts., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JAQUES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, ISAAC JAQUES, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 First-place, corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FALCONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at his residence, No. 82 Willoughby-st., suddenly, WILLIAM C. FALCONER, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and of St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, and of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, are invited to attend without further invitation, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COZZENS.—In West Point, on Saturday, Sept. 21, ANTORNETTE, wife of Abraham M. Cozzens, of this City.

MONDS.—On Monday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM MONDS, aged 71 years, 7 months and 1 day, a native of Glenade, County of Leitrim, Ireland.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 501.—SEPT. 21, 1861.
25, 43, 36, 51, 42, 4, 15, 60, 68, 38, 26, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 502.—SEPT. 21, 1861.
22, 29, 24, 56, 34, 39, 13, 8, 7, 23, 68, 59, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—A fresh supply just received at the agency, Astor House, New-York. C. L. MATHER, Agent.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone nd vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screame almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

LADIES' JET BRACELETS,
ONE AND TWO DOLLARS A PAIR,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is the UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Consumptives, and ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement, can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESday next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail on the 9th of October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, WM. PARKER, } Secretaries.

MILITARY.

UNION GRAY CAVALRY TROOP.

Under this organization a number of gentlemen of this City have associated for the purpose of learning the United States drill of Cavalry Tactics, and of fitting themselves generally for the position of officers in the Army or on the Staff. They have obtained the voluntary services of officers of superior ability, and intend to perfect themselves in all the details of the service. They would be pleased to have unite with them other gentlemen of this City who take interest in the subject, and for such purpose they will meet at the office of S. W. & E. D. Roosevelt, No. 76 William-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, inst., at 3½ P. M., where any gentleman desirous of joining them may see the uniform and equipments, and learn all further particulars.

The following are some of the members:

Lorillard Spencer,	Theodore Roosevelt,
P. M. Lydig, Jr.,	Lewis L. Fargo,
Washington Murray,	Temple Prime,
David Lydig,	Henry Clews,
Leonard W. Jerome,	James A. Roosevelt,
A. D. Le Fevre,	Craig W. Wadsworth,
John Mathew, Jr.,	George G. Kellog,
J. A. McVlear,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Edward King,	Frederick Wood,
Cambridge Livingston,	Morris K. Jesup,
Henry W. Cooper,	J. Cooper Lord,
Jeremiah Loder,	Robert B. Roosevelt.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Mercer House. CAPT. D. MORRISON.

FOR HON. E. D. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—In active service over four months, now in the advance post of the Potomac,
WANTED 100 MEN.

A bounty of $100 will be given to each recruit, who will be sent immediately to the head-quarters of the regiment. Good able-bodied men, wishing to enlist in this fine regiment, to sustain their country's honor, will immediately apply at the recruiting office, Nos. 584 and 586 Sth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Lieut. PETER HAGAN, Recruiting Officer.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway. Lieut.-

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal book-stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. E. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; R. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENGH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.
Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals. J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

MR LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND Boarding School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton, near 5th-av., reopened. Parents are invited to visit the school, now in operation, and satisfy themselves that by admitting only young boys under 14 years of age, the principal has obtained the so-much desired result of 50 boys speaking fluently three modern languages, and furnishing to the new scholars opportunity for constant practice.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten: board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a few private pupils for instruction in the Classics and Mathematics. The best references given. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OR LADY to give instruction in the French language and Music to a Spanish gentleman. An accomplished French lady would be preferred. Address SPANISH, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach the higher English branches, (particularly mathematics,) French, Spanish and drawing; satisfactory City references and testimonials. Address PRECEPTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED, BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College and a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher; can furnish the best recommendations; salary not so much an object as an agreeable position in or near this City. Address A. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 22 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, desires a situation in a school, or in a private family as visiting or resident governess; most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. Address J. M. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE ADVERTISER IS now ready to make engagements for the coming season. He will treat, at moderate terms, for one or all of these branches: French or Spanish idioms, and military drill. Address Mr. ROY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CONPETENT, TIdy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; is a most excellent baker, and understands meats, poultry, baking, soups, pastry and jellies; wages $8; no objection to a respectable boarding-house, or would take charge of a large washing and laundress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; can cook, bake, and wash and iron; has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE HONEST AND industrious girl is anxious to procure a situation as laundress; is an excellent washer, and can do up all kinds of linen in good style; has good reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A GIRL JUST from Boston, is anxious to procure a situation as general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer, and can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style; understands the care of milk and butter; is neat and tidy. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY WHO has been teaching for some years, and desires some change of employment; almost anything where the confinement is not too great. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG man desires a situation in the country as groom, gardener, &c.; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; references of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on, or address E. M., No. 9 City Hall square, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A MARRIED COUPLE—NO CHILDREN—wanted on a country place, 10 miles from the City; the man must be a good gardener, and understand the care of green-house plants. Address, stating references and wages, HENRY, Box No. 1,410 Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGLISE FRANCAISE EPISCOPALE DU ST. ESPRIT—Coin des rues Franklin et Church. Service tous les DIMANCHES, à 10 heurs et ½ du matin; le prochain, le sermon sur les pavoles d'Ephesiens, iv.: 1—3.

ON DEMANDE DANS UNE FAMILLE Americaine, une jeune Francaise agée de treize à seize ans, pour soigner des enfants. Ce n'est pas necessaire à savoir parler l'Anglais. S'adresser à No. 138 East Broadway, de 11 à 2 heures.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille partant bientot pour l'Europe. Comme bonne d'enfants ou femme de chambre. Elle offre des plus hautes recommandations. S'adresser à Box No. 792 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, residing in a pleasant house in Yonkers, are desirous of obtaining a few persons to board with them for the Winter, or would take the charge, education and otherwise, of a widower's family. House contains gas and furnace; a good stable on the premises. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINter.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A FIVE-story brick building, with a fire-proof vault for printers' use. The building is well lighted, and was formerly occupied by A. Campbell, printing press manufacturer. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT BOYD, No. 535 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class, three-story house, 25 feet front, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER throughout, a first-class brown stone front house, with billiard room and all the modern improvements; 26 feet 9 inches in front; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars, and an order to see it, apply to C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH-st., near 5th-av. The house is three stories and attic, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars, apply to F. J. BANETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 108 EAST 60th-st. Apply on the premises, or to GOODMAN & JESSUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a first-class house, with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill; a wide cross-street preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET,—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$4,750—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A most beautiful cottage house, with every convenience, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country. C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., or M. K. COUZENS, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRICK HOUSE IN ONE OF the best locations in Brooklyn, for a country seat of five acres on Long Island, (near the Sound preferred,) not more than an hour from City Hall, New-York. Address CITY FARMER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, THE WHOLE FRONT on west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204 feet by 105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered. On these could be put up 16 moderate-class houses suited to the times. 78th-st. is regulated, and on it, opposite to these lots, are about being erected 12 houses. Title perfect. Property will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1¼ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $6,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained, with board, in a house having every desirable convenience; also, one single room. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to one or two gentlemen who respect the Sabbath. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and good board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 109 West 13th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room to let to gentlemen with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a front room on the third floor. House brownstone, and contains modern improvements, pleasantly located, convenient to the cars, and within fifteen minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 140 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separate, in the house of a small family, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

TO LET.—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CLINton and Lafayette avenues, a nice suite of rooms, also a small room, with board, for a single gentleman, or a lady and daughter, or gentleman and wife. The attention of parties is invited, who value a quiet, tidy home, and are fond of music. Address M. M. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—TWO SUITES OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on first and second floors, suitable for a large family or two small families, or a party of friends who require first-class accommodations. Private table only. Also a large furnished room to let, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TWO FINE, AIRY FRONT rooms, communicating, to let, with attendance, near the 5th-av. Hotel, in a house with modern improvements, where there are no boarders or young children. For particulars, apply at No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman's family or a school, for a young lady who can pay $25 quarterly in advance and give lessons for one or two hours per day as an equivalent for a comfortable room and plain board; the most satisfactory reference given. Address MRS. LEYMAN, No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Apply to THOMAS DENHAM, at the College, corner 23d-st. and 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 121 EAST 34th-st., would like to accommodate a small family, or two or three persons, with pleasant furnished rooms and board; house contains modern improvements; location pleasant; references exchanged.

AT THE LARGE DOUBLE BROWN-STONE residence, No. 22 East 14th-st., near University-place. Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and single; private baths, and all modern improvements; board first-class. References required.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated at No. 107 East 39th-st. Modern conveniences, good neighborhood, house newly furnished throughout. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—En suite or single, to let, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, elegantly furnished; references exchanged. For further particulars, inquire at No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTEEL SINGLE young men can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a small private family, where there are no boarders, from Oct. 1. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen of business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required breakfast may be given, and on the gentlemen's own terms, and served in the room.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-st.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had with board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VERY ELEGANT APARTMENTS, INCLUDing paintings, statuary, &c., with all the modern conveniences attached, may be had, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 4 Bond-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The regular "Children's service" at 3 P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Strangers and friends are cordially invited; 200 children will be happy to see new faces, and it will do them good.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. THIS MORNING, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn, preaches; in the EVENING, Rev. CHARLES SPEAR, "The Prisoner's Friend," is to speak on *Prison Reform*.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1856. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
December, 1856. 1case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before A B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 315, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case, No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case, No 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
September, 1858. 1 case, No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.
December, 1857. 1 keg, No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
October, 1857. 1 case, No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
September, 1857. 1 case, No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
May, 1857. 2 cases, Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
September, 1858. Packages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
October, 1858. 1 cask, No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.
November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
December, 1859. 1 case, No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 case, No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.
November, 1859. 1 case, No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
December, 1858. 5 cases, No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 2 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simeda.
May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.
June, 1860. 1 cask. No. 4449, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool,
June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.
March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockligt, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,421, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 332, marked B. in a diamond and B after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.
May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotte, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Merosta, from Nuevitas.
May, 1860, 1 case, No 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 20, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Lier, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie from Hamburg.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, ia, from Leghorn.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.
June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Bouchard, from Havre
August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.
September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.
September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simille, from Smyrna.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.
December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the E. A. Adams, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F a triangle. By the Pastonia, from Hamburg.
January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March. 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Updine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Updine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,721, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.
December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macao.
January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
October, 1858. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 casg, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January. 1860. 1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.
February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom. from Glasgow.
March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 4 cases, Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.
April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 24 ⅛ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.
February, 1858. 31 cases. No. 1-31. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.
May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked B E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Helbanhouse, from Chicago.
October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W B. By the Russell, from Havre.
November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,
July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.
June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.
October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.
November, 1857. 4 cases, Nos. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.
May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,917, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.
July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 802, 803, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.
December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,631, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Helbanhouse, from Boston.
January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.
September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 551, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, have declared a semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed until Oct 1.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at, "(name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous or by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 15, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carriage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated and required through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEYMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ADKAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept, 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY STORES.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office No. 7 Bowling-green, until 4 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army the following subsistence stores, viz.:

2,438 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, 200 lbs. mess.

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight tierces, of about 300 lbs. each.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

5,015 barrels first quality Southern or St. Louis Flour.

2,000 barrels first quality Western Flour.

2,250 bushels prime buality White Beans, Peas or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

70,000 pounds prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

30,000 pounds prime No. 4 Hominy, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

70,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, raw, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

24,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

3

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

NO MORE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

An Anglo-French Expedition Against Mexico.

No Change in Cotton—Breadstuffs Advanced—Provisions Heavy.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton, 11th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

She was intercepted by the News yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The advices by the *Saxonia* are three days later than those by the *Europa* at Halifax.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th inst.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada was questioned, and the arrangements made for doing so have been suspended for the present.

It was expected that a combined Anglo-French naval and military expedition would be organized against Mexico, to obtain redress for injuries to British and French interests.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm and unchanged. The sales for the two days added up 20,000 bales.

Wheat had advanced 2d. @3d.

Corn was a trifle higher.

Provisions were heavy.

Consols 93¼ @93¾ for money.

THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO CANADA.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Two months ago the public learned, with some surprise, that three Regiments of the Line were ordered to Canada. People rubbed their eyes and asked what such a step could possibly mean. Were we going to depart from our pledge to interfere in no way whatever in the contest between the North and the South? Were we afraid that the Northerners, after finishing their antagonists at Manassas Gap, and hanging all traitors, would have superfluous energy enough to storm Quebec? Did we apprehend that, after some midnight parley between the rival Presidents, they would suddenly agree to sink their differences with each other, in order to get up one with us? It was difficult to offer any reasons for the proceeding which were not absurd. The Government papers, as in duty bound, demonstrated that it was perfectly natural and proper. We were only restoring to Canada the complement of troops which was maintained there prior to the Crimean war. Nothing was meant by it. We were merely falling back upon old routine. These excuses, however, did not go down with the public, and outside the charmed circle which enjoys the spell of cabinet influence the proceeding was censured as impolitic and mischievous. We presume the censures of the Press were duly considered by the Government, and it has responded to them by ordering three regiments more on the same errand. If the fresh censures which the occasion is sure to call forth are to be met in the same way, we may look for the dispatch of six more regiments in a few months' time. And there would be abundant reason for such an augmentation of our military force in Canada, assuming that there is any reason for augmenting it at all. If it is politic to send six regiments, we believe it would be more politic to send sixteen or sixty. A number of men so far in excess of the usual complement can only be sent in the expectation that they may have to fight; and if there is to be a fight all along the British frontier, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as will most assuredly be the case if there is to be a fight at all, six regiments will be nowhere. If we must send so many, let us by all means send more. Let us remove Aldershott to Montreal, and establish a Curragh on the Heights of Abraham. To be sure, we might, in the meantime, run some risk at home; but we should at least keep clear of the capital blunder of dividing our forces; and when the British Army had triumphantly driven the invasions from the limits of the Empire, the gallant people at its head might easily lead it back to expel any American foe who had got temporary possession of Canadian soil.

Seriously, we cannot be imposed upon by the Americans. We cannot be assured a second time that nothing is meant by these transatlantic demonstrations, and that Earl RUSSELL is merely anxious to maintain the reputation of his predecessors by adopting their policy. It is plain that when we were told all this two months ago, we were not told the whole truth, but were simply put off as children are when they ask about a dubious consignment of sweetmeats. Something is meant now, something was meant then; though what that something is must be left among the secrets of the Foreign Office. We shall probably be wiser before next Winter has come and gone, or the stock of cotton at Liverpool has been used up. We may possibly get some elucidations rather earlier if we keep a sharp eye upon the doings of Lord LYONS at Washington. A man who wears a sword at his side, or who carries a big stick, need not be nearly so careful of his words as one who is quite unarmed. We have no doubt whatever that Lord LYONS will hear the tramp of those five thousand men all the way between the St. Lawrence and the Potomac, and that the roll of their footsteps will, without any miracle, give additional depth and volume to his voice when he talks with Mr. SEWARD. There is nothing adventurous in such a supposition. We know what is meant by the moral effect of armaments. The Americans will soon enlighten us on this part of the question, and we shall look with some curiosity for the New-York papers of three weeks hence. We anticipate a terrific explosion of anger, but certainly not of fear. If the Americans have any spirit, and we know they have a great deal, they will take offence at the smallness of our armaments. They will ask whether we mean to insult them by sending over six regiments, as if that paltry force could effect anything against a nation which has just ordered the arming of half a million of soldiers. They may possibly connect this appreciation of their prowess with their late disasters, and give us credit for supposing that six regiments of British regulars are enough for half a million of such veterans as fought and fled at Bull Run. The possibility of such an interpretation shows the folly of our sending troops to Canada at all. Six regiments will simply irritate, without exerting any coercive influence. Sixteen regiments would only do the same mischief more thoroughly; yet what Government in its senses would think of sending more? We assure our American cousins that we assess their power of offence at a much higher rate than six regiments. If we seriously thought of provoking a fight with them, we should send over one-half of the British army. We trust they will not see an insult in this miserable contingent. At all events, they must acquit us of any design to annex the State of New-York.

To us in England, this dispatch of troops to Canada is a question of much greater moment than it can be to the Americans. However insignificant the number of men sent out, the sending them at all assumes a principle which it is high time to eject from our national policy. Why should we fight for the Canadians? Why should we assume the burdensome privilege of defending their hearths and homes? There was a time when the mistaken views of our Colonial Office made that duty ours. So long as we treated the colonists as children, it was our business to provide for their safety. Monopolizing their trade and their legislation, holding in our own hands their political destinies, with which we made it treason for them to interfere—we could do nothing less than fight their battles. But we have utterly discarded the absurd and mischievous traditions on which this system of administration was founded. Canada is now a British Colony only in name. It belongs to the empire only in virtue of being reigned over by the same sovereign. It has its own Parliament and its own responsible Ministry, who rule according to the will of the majority of the people, without the slightest interference from Downing-street. The Canadians so thoroughly understand the completeness of their independence, that they have not scrupled to pursue what they fancy to be their own interests to the detriment of ours. They enact their own tariff, which is very different from what it would have been had it been framed by our own Parliament. The British merchant who has been bred in the persuasion that Canada is a part of the British Empire, finds, to his consternation, that his goods can only get admission into the Canadian markets by paying heavy duties, while every ton of Canadian produce is admitted into our ports duty free. This, as it stands, is a rather hard case, our own colonists refusing us the modest boon of commercial reciprocity; but it becomes worse when we reflect that we have to pay for defending the people who treat us to this sharp practice. It is but fair that the Canadians should bear the burdens as well as enjoy the privileges of independence. Their allegiance to the British crown rests upon no other basis than their own voluntary choice. If they continue to form a portion of the empire, it is not to oblige us, but because they see solid advantages in the connection. They are free to cry quits to-morrow,—so free that if a majority of them were clearly in favor of setting up for themselves, no statesman in this country would be mad enough to counsel our retention of the Canadian provinces by force of arms. It is well to put the case as clearly as possible, not because we want to get rid of them, but because it is only fair that equal rights should carry with them equal duties. We believe the Canadians have no wish to separate their fortunes from those of the grand old empire with which they have been identified for a hundred years past, but, if so, let us have the crowning proof of their attachment in their readiness to bear the sacrifices it may involve. We cannot drag Canada into a war which is not felt to be just and politic by the Canadians themselves, and if they feel it to be just and politic they can wage it without us.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLIES.

From the London Times.

The statistics and arguments which we have recently published on the great question of our cotton supplies must have produced, we think, one very general, if not very satisfactory, conviction. For the present no absolute conclusions seem practicable, either one way or the other. We know, of course, the exact amount of the stock of cotton in hand; we know our average rate of consumption, and it is easy to calculate the period at which that stock must be exhausted unless replenished by fresh imports. At this point, however, our facts begin to fail us, for we can scarcely form a conjecture of what the fresh imports may be. It may be assumed with confidence that, with the exception of America, all the countries from which we receive supplies of cotton will transmit their produce more eagerly than usual, but we cannot tell what the excess may be, nor whether the material will be of a kind to answer our purposes. Moreover, the whole of these supplies, whether large or small, bear so moderate a proportion to the exports possible from America that the entire question is governed by the one consideration,—will the American crop reach us or not? At this moment the picking in the Southern States has commenced, and the yield, though on this point, too, all is uncertainty, is alleged to be good. In a short time, therefore, some 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bales of cotton will be available for exportation from the Southern ports, if such exportation should be resolved upon or permitted. With respect to the amount, the market would be abundantly stocked if this supply should actually reach us, while no substitutes would be absolutely sufficient if it should be detained. With respect to quality, it would have the command of the market, for no other cotton can compete with it. What, then, may the Americans be expected to do?

At first sight we might be induced to conclude that the exportation of this crop was impossible, since the Southern ports are actually blockaded by the Federal fleet for the express purpose of stopping trade. If a cotton ship were to set sail from Charleston for Liverpool, she would be snapped up at once by the Northern cruisers. This is one of the ways in which the Federal Government hopes to put the screw on the Secessionists and coerce them into reunion. If however, this impediment represented only the ordinary obstacles of a blockade, we might afford, perhaps, to treat it with little regard. Blockades are very difficult things to maintain. *If the Southern people are sincerely desirous of sending us their cotton, we shall probably get it to a greater or less extent at some time or other.* Where there is a will there is a way. The transport might be circuitous and costly, but the cotton would come. The operation of the law which regulates supply and demand would answer for that result, and we might fairly anticipate that the crop of 1861 would find its way to the old markets, though it might be through new channels. But the peculiarity of the present case is that the operation of the ordinary law cannot be safely presumed. No doubt the Southern planters have grown their cotton this year, as in all other years, for sale and profit, and they can have no wish to sacrifice a harvest. They must, too, in all probability, be under some alarm for the continuance of their lucrative monopoly, and be reluctant, therefore, to drive us too eagerly in search of other supplies by withholding their own. For all this, however, it is by no means sure that they may not for a time adopt the very views of their enemies, and voluntarily suspend the commerce which their antagonists are striving to interrupt. The truth is, they believe that they hold the supplies of Europe in their hands, and they may attempt to turn the power thus possessed to political advantage. They may think that if they can starve Liverpool and Havre, and all the factories dependent on those markets, England and France will be induced to come to some terms with them, either by breaking the blockade or recognizing the Confederacy. They might place the North in the position of a common enemy, and unite half Europe against the due to manufacturing industry. Even the Northern States themselves would feel the want of cotton, and, indeed, it is said that cotton has lately been purchased at Liverpool for shipment to Boston—a strange example enough of commercial revolution. In short, the Southern States imagine their produce to be indispensable to one of theg reatest branches of industry in the world, and they may perhaps resolve on testing the power which this position gives them. Such a course might be distressing to themselves for a time, but there is ample evidence that the cause of the Confederates is in the hands of men with vigor enough to adopt this policy, and power enough to support it.

To these considerations must be added another. Nobody can tell how soon the war may be concluded or suspended on terms which will leave the Southern States at liberty to resume the pursuits of industry, and export their cotton in the usual way. It is true enough that all we have yet seen tends to render the success of the Federal Government improbable, while it is yet too soon to expect that the powerful and angry States of the North should acquiesce in defeat. Nevertheless, the pressure felt at New-York is now severe in the extreme; the derangement of all branches of industry has become alarming, and commercial panic, combined with popular distress, might produce manifestations of opinion which the Government could not afford to overlook. Half the business of the North depends on the agriculture of the South, and the calculations of the Southern leaders as to the suffering they could create among their enemies may perhaps be rather abruptly realized. The chance opens another field for speculation, and the whole subject is further complicated by the fact that even such evidence as might otherwise guide us must be received with the greatest suspicion. Whether the Southerners really mean to hold their cotton, or to smuggle it out of the country, is a question on which, for obvious reasons, they are unlikely to enlighten anybody. Information so valuable to the enemy would not be allowed to get abroad.

Such a strange condition of things puts the original cotton question in a perfectly new light. Among all the contingencies imagined nobody ever dreamt of that which has actually occurred. We pictured to ourselves the chance of a bad season, of a crop destroyed by blight or tempest, of a servile insurrection, and of other events which might leave the Americans with no cotton to send us. But what we never conceived as possible was that the Americans, having raised a fine cotton crop and garnered it, might resolve to keep it at home in order to control the policy of European Governments, or might, if desirous of exporting it, be prevented by cruisers of their own nation. There is a year's cotton crop ripe and ready. Whatever may be the results of the war in the ensuing season, little harm, at any rate, has been done now. The crop of 1861 was planted before the pressure came on, and it is not imagined that the exigencies of the contest have done much to detract from its extent. Yet we may possibly suffer as much from the want of cotton as if no crop had been raised, and the prospect ought to stimulate us in our efforts to escape from the sphere of so formidable a monopoly. The supplies expected from India are very large, but their quality, though greatly improved, will still be inferior to that of the American article. It has not been shown, however, that cotton of the staple required for Lancashire use cannot be raised in India. It is not the very finest kind which is most in demand. The consumption of Sea Island cotton is small, but the superiority even of the ordinary American sorts has been hitherto such that our manufacturers give them the preference, and leave the Indian imports to supply the demand of foreign markets. We see no reason why this should not be remedied. If the difficulties of cleaning and packing have been now surmounted, and if the more serious impediments in the way of transport are likely to be removed, there need surely be little trouble in making a good selection of seeds. A country like India must, we presume, comprise districts in which long-stapled cotton can be successfully grown, and the present crisis is enough to show us how urgent is the necessity for employing all the resources in our power. If the nation on which we have hitherto depended for cotton is found capable of deliberately withholding its supplies for the purpose of producing a political convulsion, so strange an addition to all ordinary liabilities may well make us anxious for a less precarious position.

THE ARREST OF MR. SERRILL.

From the Liverpool Post.

The news of the arrest of Mr. T. S. SERRILL, on his arrival at New-York by the *Persia*, on a charge of having been engaged as an emissary of the seceded States in negotiating a loan in this country, has caused the greatest astonishment to his numerous and influential friends in London and Liverpool. They have, one and all, the most absolute conviction that Mr. SERRILL visited this country solely on mercantile affairs, and not with any political object. Indeed, it was remarked by those with whom he held the most unreserved communication, that his paramount feeling, in reference to the unhappy differences between the Northern and Southern States, was one of profound regret rather than of partisanship with either of the contending parties. A Philadelphian by birth and family ties, and a Southern in his business connections, it is easy to understand that Mr. SERRILL would willingly have held himself aloof from the sad conflict in which the States are now engaged. It cannot be doubted that he has been imprisoned under a complete misconception of facts, and there is every reason to believe that he will be speedily released, for we are informed that affidavits made by the senior partner of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH, Bankers, London, and by his Liverpool correspondents, have been forwarded to the United States, which prove in the most conclusive manner that Mr. SERRILL had no political mission in England, and that the money found upon him was his own money, which he intended to employ in legitimate mercantile operations. We trust that on the receipt of these affidavits Mr. SERRILL will be at once liberated.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We are asked by a British shipmaster three questions of importance relative to the operation of the law of blockade, Our correspondent inquires—1. Whether a British ship is liable to capture without having been warned off by a blockading ship. 2. Whether a disabled ship can be prevented legally from entering a blockaded port. 3. Whether a ship, having entered port during the blockade, is subject to capture or detention coming out with cargo. The law of maritime warfare is sufficiently explicit upon all these points. As regards the first, we may observe that the law of blockade is framed for the protection of the rights, not of belligerents, but of neutrals. For this reason it has been settled that the proclamation of a blockade has always been the practice amongst civilized States, at least in modern times. When such a proclamation is issued, it is customary to allow a certain time for the clearing out of neutrals from the blockaded ports. At the expiration of the specified period, every ship attempting to enter or to leave the ports under blockade, whether warned or not, (except where the blockade is notoriously inefficient—that is to say, where there is no armed vessels to maintain it, allotted to the station, and competent to prevent ingress or egress)—is liable to capture. It has been held by our jurists that to render a vessel liable to capture it is necessary to bring home to the offending party a knowledge of the blockade. But that may be done by proving the formal notification of the blockade; and the mere fact of a vessel not being warned off, when approaching a port under blockade, would not be sufficient to secure her immunity from capture. The blockading ship or ships might be absent *ex necessitate*, but the blockade would nevertheless be legal, and its violation would entail the confiscation of ship and cargo. The law upon this point being clear, the other questions put by our correspondent are easily answered. The disabled condition of a ship affords no excuse for entering or attempting to enter a blockaded port, and would not be held for one moment to justify a breach of blockade. If this were not so, any vessel desirous of entering a blockaded port might readily assume a disabled condition in order to run the blockade. As regards our correspondent's third question, we need hardly say that it might be answered off-hand by any one acquainted with the first principles of the law of blockade. A ship entering a blockaded port is forfeited by that act to the blockading Power. It is needless to add, that if seized coming out, or attempting to come out, the ship with her cargo would be equally lost to the owners. The law, as it respects a violation of blockade, has thus been laid down by Lord STOWELL: "To constitute such a violation [says that eminent authority,] three things must be proved: 1. The existence of an actual blockade. 2. The knowledge of the party supposed to have offended; and, thirdly, some act of violation, either by going in or coming out with a cargo laden after the commencement of blockade." We have endeavored to show in what a knowledge of a blockade may consist. To prove a violation, it is only necessary to bring that knowledge home to the offending party.

Affairs in California.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE—THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 170 Miles West of FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Sept. 20.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco, with dates to the 11th inst., passed here to-night, with the following news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The following named ships have recently obtained charters from this port:

Ship *Indiana*, load of spars, Puget Sound, for Spain; *Pocahontas*, a load of spars, Vancouvers, for London; *Noonday*, load of grain for London; *Herald of the Morning*, London; *Galata*, Liverpool; *Challenge*, Hong Kong; brig *Theresa*, Hong Kong; ship *Richard the Third*, Chincas; ship *Phantom* goes to Shanghai in ballast.

The vessels disengaged are, ships *Winged Pacer*, *David Crockett* and *Panama*; brig *Timanda*.

The market is without note worthy of interest. Money is easier to-day for steamer. Candles in active demand, at 20c.@21c. Isthmus Butter firmer, 18c. @29c. Coffee in request at 19½c. for Rio. Sales 500 bales drills at advanced rates, quotable at 10½c.@11c. Sheetings in market are low numbers. Cotton Ducking scarce and high. Sales 300 bbls. E. & D. Whisky, at 30c. Pork firm without sales. Lard offered at 16¾c.@17c. Large sales of Wheat for export, at $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Barley, for New-York, 85c.@87½c. Pig Iron advanced; sales 30 tons at $65, 20 tons at $70, 20 tons at $72, 10 tons at $75, 10 tons to arrive at $76.

Freight has been engaged of five thousand gallons Turpentine for New-York.

The general news since the last express is quite unimportant. The election returns are incomplete by 13,000 to 15,000 votes. STANDFORD has 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to which will prove the strongest in the end. The Assembly will be strongly Republican, and that party also has a large plurality in the Senate.

Hon. P. K. DUMMICK, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of California, died at Los Angeles, Sunday morning, of disease of the heart.

Ex. RANDOLPH, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 7th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 12, *Via* DIAMOND SPRINGS, 225 miles east of Fort Churchill by Telegraph.

Through the blunder by the Postmasters either at New-York or St. Louis or St. Joseph, all letters addressed to St. Joseph, thence to be dispatched for California by the Pony Express, have recently been put in the Overland Mail, and do not reach their destination till nearly a week after the Pony Express ought to have delivered them. The business community is much disaffected.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans in Paris, registered at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, up to Sept. 6, 1861:

Jas. B. Gould, M. D., Wm. L. Sontag and lady, P. V. Mendon, Joshua A. Robi, Wm. S. Engle, Edward S. Ovington and family, A. R. Schultz, E. F. Doll, John H. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Hall, W. F. Foster, Jr., New-York; Geo. D. Krumbaar, H. Holthausen, J. A. Robertson, H. Lazarus and lady, Jos. Harrison and family, Philadelphia; Murray H. Smith, Mobile; F. H. Cossitt, Tennessee; H. L. Van Brushengen, Albany; Mrs. C. F. Hovey and family, A. De Peyster, Ira Bursley, Boston.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., week ending Sept. 10, 1861:

Mr. S. M. Minasian and wife, Miss F. Andremes, Nashua, N. H.; Mr. S. W. Murphy and lady, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mr. Wallin, Geo. J. McGee, C. Underhill, C. E. Simmonds, New-York; H. B. Mason, Troy, N. Y.; T. S. Edmonds, F. A. Hall, Boston; Mr. O. Sweezey, Phil.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—A Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States is about to meet to consider the propriety of united and energetic action to more effectually supply the Army with religious reading matter and comforts and delicacies for the hospitals. Heretofore but few of these societies have acted, and if others would join them and the whole act unitedly, greater good could be done by this means than almost any other. Societies are organized of able and unemployed young men in nearly every large city of the Union, and as they acted usefully at other times, as in the yellow fever panics at Norfolk and New-Orleans, and during the revival in 1857, and as yet have scarcely begun to move in this war, there is no good reason why they should not wake up and render effectual and powerful aid in this crisis. The leading societies of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston have been consulted, and agreed to send able delegates, and other cities will doubtless respond as they can be heard from.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—About 8 o'clock last evening, while the moon was shining clear and brilliantly in the northern sky, a bright and well-defined bar of nearly pure white silver light, more distinct and radiant than the zoological light, was seen climbing above the southern horizon, until it had nearly reached the zenith. At the time, there was visible no sign of rain, the fleecy cloud and blue beyond being apparent in nearly every part of the firmament. A spectacle so novel and beautiful of course attracted the attention and excited the wonder of the crowd upon the street. The first impression which prevailed was that another comet had appeared as suddenly as the last. This illusion was, however, dispelled, as the dark background became magnified into a cloud, and a gentle rain came pattering down upon the streets. The exhibition, while it lasted, was as beautiful as rare.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.—The Board of Charter Commissioners met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., was requested to take the chair. Mr BLUNT called the Board to order and nominated Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, as President Mr. EVARTS was conducted to the chair, and in a brief speech thanked the Board for the honor of having been chosen to preside, and briefly referred to the importance of the work of protecting the interests of the million of people constituting the inhabitants of this City. The roll was called, and fifteen members responded to their names. The seat of Mr. BELMONT was declared vacant, on account of continued absence in Europe. A resolution to have the proceedings published in the *Commercial Advertiser* was laid on the table. Mr. STOUT suggested the necessity of having the appropriate Committees appointed, with a view of forwarding business, and moved that when the Board adjourn, it be to Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the room of the Board of Councilmen. The Board then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—CAMILLO LOPEZ, a young Spaniard, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective KING, charged with having robbed a lady of a gold watch. After going to the detective office, the lady told LOPEZ that if he would give up the watch she would not prosecute him. While she was giving a description of the timepiece to the detective, and before the prisoner had been searched, he took a vial of laudanum from his pocket and swallowed the contents. His act was observed, and Sergeant YOUNG administered an emetic, which quickly placed him out of danger. Under the impression that he was about to die, the prisoner asked that the Spanish Consul might be sent for, as he had something important to communicate, and also a priest, to whom he wished to make a confession. He said he was the son of Gen. NARCISSO LOPEZ, who was garroted in Cuba, some years ago, for fillibustering. He was locked up to await examination.

SMALL BURGLARS.—JOHN FREDILE and JOHN DAILY, dirt-begrimed, ragged boys, respectively aged 13 and 9 years, were arrested last evening by Officer O'DONNELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for breaking open a stand at Washington Market, belonging to PETER TERHUNE. They had destroyed the market-man's papers, and ransacked his desk, taking off several rolls of pennies, which they threw away when the policeman discovered and pursued them. Both lads were arrested a few weeks since by the same officer, for committing a burglary at a grocery store in Cortlandt-street, but at the solicitation of their parents, who promised to take them in hand and reform them, the Magistrate at the Tombs discharged them. As they are incorrigible, it would be a charity to send them to the House of Refuge.

EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Eighth Ward Union Association was held on Friday evening at Prince-street Hall, THOS. MCDOUGALL in the chair. The Committee on Organization submitted two reports. The majority report, by ANDREW BLEAKLEY, was laid on the table, and the minority report, by J. FITZGERALD, was unanimously adopted. For permanent officers, WM. TUCKER, Republican, was elected President, and MATTHIAS CLARK, TIMOTHY LYNCH, and PETER CRAWFORD, Democrats, Vice-Presidents. ABRAHAM BREWER, Democrat, was elected Treasurer, and WM. C. MONEYPENNY, Republican, Secretary. After an eloquent address from Mr. F. J. TUCKER, a resolution was adopted indorsing the resolutions of the Cooper Institute meeting. The meeting adjourned, to meet at Prince-street Hall, Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, to ratify the State nominations.

STILL ANOTHER INDORSEMENT.—A large variety of sewing machines were on exhibition at the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicago, and Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, of this City, were among the competitors. The Committee having direction of the award of premiums reported in favor of the excellence of Messrs. GROVER & BAKER'S machine over all others, and it took the first prize. This indorsement, though well merited, can, however, add but little to the fame of an invention which is already world-renowned.

A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.—Mr. MAXWELL O'SULLIVAN, an Irish gentleman of education, well known in his native country, and who served as a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Bull Run, will deliver a lecture at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening next, entitled, "A Voice from the Ranks; or, An Evening with the Sixty-ninth." Mr. O'SULLIVAN has been offered a captaincy in the Irish Brigade, which he has accepted, and is now engaged in recruiting his company. He deserves a full house.

THE NEW STREET COMMISSIONER.—SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, the newly-elected Street Commissioner, was sworn in by Acting-Mayor GENET, immediately after the adjournment of the Board, on Friday evening; and, on Saturday morning, having filed his bonds with the Comptroller, he took formal possession of the office. His sureties are SHEPHERD KNAPP and CHARLES BANKS, Esqs., who have justified in $10,000 each.

THE CASE OF THE CATALINE.—The examination in this case did not take place yesterday, as was agreed upon at the last consultation of Justice QUACKENBUSH and the counsel. Mr. SEDGWICK, on behalf of the prosecution, was present, ready to go on, as he had been on two occasions before, but the counsel for the defendant, LARKIN, was not prepared. The examination is now set down for Friday, the 27th inst.

ANOTHER RECRUIT FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—JOHN BATEMAN was brought to this City, yesterday, from Portland, Me., by a Deputy United States Marshal, and delivered to Marshal MURRAY, who consigned him to Fort Lafayette, in accordance with instructions from Washington. He claims to be an Englishman, and is charged with carrying dispatches from England to the C. S. A.

SAILING OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S YACHT.—The steam-yacht *Jerome Napoleon* left her anchorage off the Battery at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and proceeded to sea. The Imperial party were all on board, and remained upon deck during their sail down the Bay, evidently enjoying the view of our harbor. The French war steamer *Catinet* still remains at her anchorage in the North River.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Sept. 20, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	To'al.
Remaining on Sept. 13	171	173	344
Admitted to Sept. 20	25	27	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	35	70
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	159	160	319

Males, 292; Females, 27.

The New Steamship Oriental.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—A PLEASANT TRIAL-TRIP.

The *Oriental*, the pioneer steamship of the New-York, Nuevitas and St. Jago Steamship Company, made her trial-trip on Tuesday and Wednesday from Philadelphia to this port, and now lies at Pier No. 4, North River, preparing to depart on her first voyage. She is a first-class iron vessel of 1,214 tons register, built with five water-tight compartments. Her dimensions are—length over all, 230 feet; width, 34 feet, and depth, 22 feet. Speed, strength and convenience are combined in her construction, and everything about her is substantial and neat. Her saloons are of polished oak. They are spacious and elegantly fitted, but in no instance has good taste been sacrificed to gaudy decoration. Ample accommodation can be furnished for one hundred first-class passengers, and her freight-carrying capacity is about ten thousand barrels. She has a condensing vertical inverted direct-action engine of 60-inch cylinder and 54-inch stroke, and her propeller-wheel is 14 feet 6 inches in diameter. During her trial-trip the weather was thick, and the engine wrs not worked to its extreme speed. Its operation, however, gave great satisfaction, as the vessel made ten knots with 48 turns of the screw. Capt. BENJAMIN TUZO, an experienced sailor and thorough gentleman, is the commander, and MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co. are the agents in this City.

The *Oriental* brought a pleasant company of 150 guests from Philadelphia. Most of them were from this City, and the prominent mercantile firms identified with the Cuban trade were all represented. As the vessel passed the Philadelphia Navy-yard, Fort Mifflin, Fort Delaware, and the forts of our own harbor, the United States flag was honored with a salute from the "big guns" carried for defence—the sister of the Captain and others of the fair guests giving expression to their patriotism by discharging the pieces. Sufficient to say of the trip, that it was delightfully social and altogether enjoyable. Sea-sickness, even remorseless as he usually is, seemed awed by so much geniality, and only paid a flying visit, where ordinarily he is a permanent guest.

Capt. TUZO, in accordance with the programme, just previous to embarking was married to a charming young Philadelphian lady, and if any one thing added more materially than another to the happiness of his guests, it was the reflection of his own felicity in having so good a ship and so amiable a wife.

New-Jersey.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A young lady named JULIA P. ROSS, resident of Fairhaven, Conn., has been missing since Thursday last. She was staying with her brother-in-law, at No. 290 South Second-street, Jersey City, and on the day above mentioned went out in search of employment as milliner or dressmaker, and since that time, notwithstanding diligent inquiry has been made, no tidings as to her whereabouts can be ascertained. Miss ROSS is 19 years of age, of prepossessing appearance, five feet, two inches in height, blue eyes, and dark brown hair. She had on a black silk flounced dress, and white straw hat, with purple trimmings.

DROWNED.—Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, on the body of a laborer named EDWARD KIERMAN, who was drowned the night previous at the foot of Essex-street, Jersey City. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased resided at the corner of Essex and Greene streets, and leaves a family.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Policeman DOOLEY, of Hoboken, was suspended by the Mayor, on Friday, on a charge of committing an indecent assault on a woman. The complainant, LUCY FITZMORRIS, of Weehawken, alleges that accused came into the Station-house about 4 o'clock in the morning, where she was lodging, and forcibly committed an assault upon her person. The matter will come up before the Council Board at their next meeting.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On the arrival of the night train at Jersey City Friday morning, two canal boatmen, giving their names as WM. SWICK and BENJAMIN SHUMAN, were arrested by officers CARROLL and VALADE, on suspicion of having passed a number of $10 counterfeit bills of the Atlantic Bank, Boston, on parties doing business in Jersey City. Yesterday they were identified by four of the victimized persons, and Recorder MARTINDALE accordingly committed them to jail for trial.

WATER RENTS.—All persons in arrears for water rents in Jersey City, and who do not pay the same before the 1st of Oct., are liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent. after that time.

Cricket and Base Ball.

ELEVEN ENGLISH VS. TWENTY-TWO AMERICANS.

This match was played on Friday, the 20th inst., on the grounds of the St. George's Club, Hoboken, in the presence of the most numerous assemblage collected on the grounds this season. The weather, though rather warm, was suitable for play, and the ground was in excellent condition. The game began at 11:25, and in an hour and a half the Eleven were all out for the small score of 39. The Twenty-two then went in to the bat, and in about the same time they had all retired for a score of 58. The second innings of the Eleven gave them 56 more—a grand total of 95, which left 38 for the Twenty-two to make to win. Of these they had obtained 27, when the stumps were drawn. As the Twenty-two had but 11 runs to get to win, the Eleven, in consideration of the fact that many of their players could not get over the following day, finally concluded to acknowledge themselves defeated, and gave up the ball.

On Saturday, shortly after 2 P. M., the base ball match was commenced, a still larger crowd being assembled to witness this than there was to see the cricket match. The contestants were nine players chosen from the Atlantic and Excelsior Clubs, of Brooklyn, the Eagle, of New-York, and the Eureka, of Newark, the eighteen being composed of nine base ball players and nine cricketers, the former being selected from among leading players of the Mutual, Gotham, Harlem, Jefferson, Atlantic and Knickerbocker Clubs, and the latter from the St. George Club. The game was an exceedingly interesting one, not only from the novelty of the arrangement, but also from the fine play shown by the Nine against such overwhelming odds, for they scored 45 runs against 18 helders, and put out their opponents for 16 runs, having to play 6 outs in addition to the 18 in the field. We append the scores of the two matches.

CRICKET MATCH.

Eleven.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bainbridge c. H. Wright b. Wright	4	b. D. Wright	1
Lang c. Whiting b D. Wright	5	st. H. Wright b. D. Wright	5
Ford c. H. Wright b. do.	0	c. H. Wright b D. Wright	0
Gibbes c. Creighton b. do.	6	c. Waddell b. D. Wright	12
Waller, run out	5	c. H. Wright b. D. Wright	0
Napier b. Creighton	2	st. H. Wright b. D. Wright	8
Walker, run out	3	b. D. Wright	6
Bailey b. D. Wright	0	not out	12
Burnett c. Waddle b. D. Wright	0	b. G. Wright	5
Tinson c. Waddle b. D. Wright	0	b. D. Wright	4
Kendall, not out	0	c. and b. D. Wright	1
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1; wid's, 3	11	Byes	2
Total	38	Total	56

Twenty-two.

First Innings.		First Innings.	
Bixby, l. b. w., b. Napier	0	Waddell b. Napier	4
Houghton b. Gibbes	5	D. Wright c. Waller b. Gibbes	4
Aspinwall b. Napier	2	Robinson c. Ford b. Napier	3
Creighton st. Lang b. Napier	5	G. Wright c. Kendal b. Napier	8
Whiting c. Ford b. Napier	4	Baker b. Napier	2
Brainard, run out	0	P. Robinson b. Gibbes	0
Dakin, run out	9	Fuller c. and b. Napier	1
H. Wright c. Lang b. Gibbes	3	Vanderlip b. Napier	0
Andrews c. Bainbridge b. Napier	3	Vincent b. Napier	0
Parker b. Napier	0	Ward b. Napier	0
Morris, run out	2	Fairbanks, not out	0
		Wides	3
Total		Total	58

Umpires—Messrs. VINTON and SAMS.

BASE BALL MATCH.

Nine.

Players.	H.	L.	Runs.
Pearce, c	3		6
Pearce, 1st b	2		6
Pennington, c. f	3		4
Whiting, s. s	3		4
Waddell, r. f	4		3
Brainard, 2d b	2		5
Bixby, 3d b	3		5
Flanly, l. f	3		5
Creighton, p	1		7
Totals	24		45

Eighteen.

Players.	H.	L.	Runs.
Hudson, c	2		2
Burns, p	1		2
H. B. Taylor, 1st b	2		2
Hunt, s. s	2		1
W. Pearce, f	3		1
Tyson, 3d b	4		0
Colgate, f	2		1
Sweet, f	2